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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE HOUR OF PRAYER.

When morn is smiling o'er the hills,
And throwing round her mantle gay,
On rocks, and dales, and wand'ring rills,
And looks o'er every dewy way;
At the beginning of the day,
When all is silent—all is still,
In sleep I will no longer stay
But seek Mount Zion's holy hill.

And when evening in bright beams,
And o'er the earth's pensive gloom,
On the gently flowing streams
Plays with its smiling face the moon;
In secret, thinking of the tomb
And closing of this mortal life,
Let me enjoy in prayer the hour
That comes from heaven, dewed of grace.

FINIAL.

TO——.

In the sunny time of childhood,
When life was in its dawn;
And we both were light and joyous
As the swiftly beaming fawn;
Our hearts were knit together
By a deep and tender tie,
Nor dreamed we then that ever
Our infant loves could die.

We knew not then what changes
Time, in his flight, might bring,
Nor our souls were full of gladness
As young birds on the wing!
And when our little arms embraced
And met our mutual eyes,
How could we think a tempter
Would mar our paradise.

Alas! when life was older,
And thou beyouth wert grown,
The beauty crowds attracted,
Then I was left alone!
To vows of love that listen'd
From other lips than mine,
And seemed as it thou wish'd to break
My heart—so wholly thine.

Thy smile was'd faint and fainter,
Then change'd into a frown,
And from thy voice the tenderness
That mark'd it once was gone—
I saw the change in silence,
And though my heart was pain'd,
And my spirit grieved in silence,
I never once complain'd.

Nor will I now thee, false one,
Thy coldness upbraid,
I only ask thee to behold
The wreck which thou hast made:
I look on my prospects wither'd,
My youth all wan and sere;
And on the ruin thou hast wrought,
Perchance thou'lt shed a tear.

M.

MUSIC.

There is a charm in music's sound,
That swells the heart with wild delight;
Oh! if on earth pure joy is found,
'Tis when the eye is glowing bright—
And the full soul is rapt and lit'd,
With high and glorious feeling—
By music's heavenly strains inspir'd,
In rich, tranquil rapture pealing.

There is a calm—a soothing tone
That lulls to bygone happiness,
Of brightest hopes that long have flown,
And left us lone and pitiless;
It thrills the soul with deeper woe
Than words can tell, or fancy paint;
The burning tear, the anguish slow,
Bespeak this sad and solemn plaint.

Oh! then the spirit soars on high,
And mingled feelings that her control,
Heaving the breast with many a sigh,
Steal sweetly o'er the bursting soul.
Or does the mind doth revel so free,
Holding sweet converse with things above;
It shakes from it all mortality,
And feels unutterable love.

When softly breathes the mellow flute,
In pensive sadness on the gale,
Has not thy soul with rapture mute,
Fondly hung on the witching tale?
Or, when the harp's high sounding fit,
Strikes wildly on the listening wind—
Has not thy spirit follow'd it,
And left the worldly far behind?

Oh! tell me if there breathes a man
Who hath not felt its magic sweet!
Along whose pulses never ran
The madly throbbing joyous heat;
Whose soul was never "tempest tost"
By music's stirring melody;
While thoughts of earth were wholly lost
Amid the thrilling minstrelsy.

TULLY.

THE SPIRIT OF HAPPINESS.

Ah! where on the earth is her calm home of rest,
Is her smile in the city's grandeur caprest;
Where the young and the gay, as they pass along
In the light giddy dance, or the moving song,
That speaks to the heart with such sweet magic wove,
But it breathes not the sweetness the soul must love;
For art over nature in triumph is there,
And fashion enslaves all the young and the fair.
The Spirit of Happiness never can rest,
Where Nature's sweet influence must all be repressed;
The eye is all brightness and gay is the smile,
That covers the heart that is breaking the while;
But ah! in those love and those beautiful groves,
Where the child in the joy of innocence roves,
To gather the flowers so wild and so sweet,
Where'er he wanders, that bloom at his feet!
O'er the meadow's green turf, and clear flowing stream,
Where fancy might picture a heav'nly dream.
Nor yet is it silent, there's music more sweet,
And echo, the melody oft will repeat,
Of birds as they warble their antic'l lay,
And rest in the shade of a midsummer day.
For Art is not there with her dull studied song,
To scenes of such sweetness she cannot belong,
But there will the Spirit of Happiness rest,
Where nature and innocence round her are blest.

CORDELIA.

STANZAS.

Still as adown the rapid stream
Of passing life we glide;
Alternate joys and sorrows beam,
Or darken o'er the tide.

And sorrow pours her pensive lay,
And lifts her weeping eye;
And pleasure wakes her wild-notes gay,
And carols thro' the sky.

But oft a voice is heard to tell
That soon the hour will come,
When we shall pass away to swell
The triumphs of the tomb.

And oft on Pleasure's heedless ear,
That voice of warning breaks;
And oft a transient thrill of fear
Within the spirit wakes.

But hushed full soon to recklessness,
The heart again pursues
Its dreams of visionary bliss,
Its false, delusive views.

Yet sometimes swells that warning voice,
In accents clear and strong,
Amid the wild tumultuous joys
Of Pleasure's giddy throng.

And oh! when waked from Folly's dream,
To view our final doom,
How transient does the journey seem,
That leads us to the tomb.

And widely o'er the realms of death,
The gathering shadows brood,
Till holy hope and humble faith,
Points to a Saviour's blood.

Then Sharon's rose begins to bloom
Around the closing grave,
And rays from Heaven our path illume,
O'er life's tumultuous wave.

The soul, tho' deeply stain'd with guilt,
And far away from heaven,
May plead the blood that Jesus spilt,
And hope to be forgiven.

ARCOLO.

THE MORALIST.

When a mother is taken from young children and the husband of her youth, they stand in need of comfort; and the highest comfort flows from the remembrance of her piety and virtue. If while the mourner indulges his sorrow, by reviewing the history of a life dear as his own, the Christian temper appears throughout sustained and adorned; if the days of her youth were marked by unwearied attention to parents; if the duties of every subsequent relation were studied and fulfilled; if a principle of obedience to God, cherished by devotion, pervaded her conduct; if she attended to worldly cares, but with no anxious solicitude, and welcomed human comforts with no high emotion, and saw them retire without much regret, *still preferring humblest duties to the most favorite enjoyment*; if no unkindness ever harbored in her breast, and no angry passion ever ruffled it, and that perfection was almost attained which offends not in word; if in every trial the power of religion prevailed; and if in the last trial, while under a disease at which nature shrinks, and which baffles all the powers of medicine, she could possess her soul in patience; if the remembrance of a well spent life yielded consolation to her parting spirit; if she left to her children to the efficacy of all her prayers and the memory of all her virtues, a sacred legacy; if thus, with the remembrance of a departed friend, the remembrance of exalted virtue mingles, the mourners hear as it were a voice behind them, *this is the way, walk ye in it*; a voice from on high, *come up hither*.

REMEMBRANCES FOR A DAY.

Two English ladies were passing through a valley in the neighborhood of Chambery, in Savoy, a year or two back. They met a female of an interesting appearance, and upon the conversation with her turning towards religion, she took out a book in which was a paper sealed up, given to her by her priest. It was in French, and the following is a translation of it.

"Christian; remember thou hast to-day—A God to glorify—A Christ to imitate,—A body to mortify,—Virtue to implore,—Sins to weep for,—A paradise to gain,—A hell to avoid,—An eternity to meditate on,—Time to husband,—A neighbor to edify,—A world to fear,—Devils to combat,—Passions to subdue,—And perhaps death to suffer,—And judgment to undergo."

ADAM AND THE SERAPH.

In the evening, Adam reposed upon a hillock, under a tree, in the garden of Eden—his countenance was directed upward, and looked towards Heaven. A seraph approached him and said, "Why do you observe so ardently the glittering expanse? What troubles you, Adam?" "What should trouble me," said the father of mankind, "in this habitation of peace? My eye beholds the stars, the glittering ornaments of Heaven. Oh, that I possessed the wings of the eagle, that I might soar on high and view more nearly their radiant forms." "Your wish shall be gratified," answered the seraph; he touched Adam, and Adam sunk in slumber, and dreamed; and it appeared in his dream as if he soared towards the ethereal regions. When he awoke, he looked around, and wondered that he reclined under the tree on the hillock; but the seraph stood before him, and said, "What meditation occupies your mind?" Adam answered, "behold I was transported to the arch of Heaven, and wandered amidst the constellations. I hovered about Orion and the seven stars. Radiant worlds, great and glorious as the sun, rushed by me—the milky way which you there observe, is an ocean of luminaries, pregnant with worlds of dazzling brightness—above this sea of light is another, and yet another. These radiant worlds are inhabited by beings like myself, who pray to God and glorify his name. * * * Seraph, how hast thou conducted me?" "This tree," answered the seraph, "has protected you with its grateful shade, and on this hillock has your body reposed. But behold, Adam, a seraph dwells within you, which can wander through myriads of worlds; yes, it soars to greater eminence, it offers adoration to Jehovah. Son of earth, honour and guard this seraph, that the pleasures of this flight does not become tasteless, and that it does not fetter you to the earth." The seraph spoke, and vanished.

When Anaxagoras was told of the death of his son, he only said, "I know he was mortal." So we in all the casualties of life should say, I knew my riches were uncertain—that my friend was but a man. Such considerations would soon pacify us, because all our troubles proceed from their being unexpected.

Hope is the last thing that dieth in man; and though it be deceitful, yet in of this good use for us, that while we are travelling through life it conducts us an easy and more pleasant way to our journey's end.

He that wants hope, is the poorest man living.

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

CIVIL WARFARE EXEMPLIFIED.

Mrs. Martin, of Edgefield, was the wife of Gen. Wm. Martin, of that district, and is the principal subject of my narrative. During the civil war between the whigs and tories in the time of the Revolution, in old Ninety-six district, Gen. Martin took an active part with the former, and was devoted by the latter to destruction. This warfare was not always waged openly, as when one meets his enemy in battle, and fights with him face to face; but to waylay a man in the day, and to shoot him as he rode along unsuspectingly, or to stab him at midnight in his house, in the presence of his wife and children, were the common occurrences of the times, and not confined to Ninety-six alone.—Martin had often escaped the malice of his enemies; but near the close of the war, when the British had been driven into Charleston, and peace seemed to be restored to Ninety-six, the General returned home, expecting to enjoy some repose in the bosom of his family. But soon after his arrival, at midnight he was awoke in his bed by a loud knocking at his door, and cries of "come out, you d——d rebel, come out; we've caught you at last." Consulting only his resolution, General Martin jumped out of bed, and drew his sword. No other man was in the house. But in a moment Mrs. Martin ran to the next room door, and knocking with all her might, called over aloud the names of some dozen of the General's bravest men, and urged them to rise, to arm, and to come to his assistance. The tories heard her, and immediately fled. Thus, by an admirable presence of mind, Mrs. Martin saved the life of her husband.

Captain M'Kay and his wife lived on the Carolina side of Savannah river, near the upper line of Barnwell and Edgefield districts, during the Revolutionary war; and by his activity against the enemy in Georgia, had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to them. Shortly after the fall of Charleston, Col. M'Girth, commanding the Florida Rangers, despatched Capt. Hollingsworth with his company to take or kill M'Kay; he did not find him, but burnt his house, the houses of many of his neighbors, and laid waste the country for many miles around. Not suspecting danger, many of the men were at home, and Hollingsworth, in the course of two nights, murdered seventeen of them in the midst of their families. Disappointed at not finding M'Kay, the butcher put his wife to the torture, to compel her to discover his hiding place; the manner of it was by unscrewing a flint from a musket, and screwing her thumb in the place of it. Her sufferings may readily be conceived, but her fortitude bore her through them; and she made no discovery, although she carried him victuals every day to the place, and knew it well. M'Kay swore revenge and it was bitter indeed. At the head of a few men as bold as himself, he long interrupted the navigation and other intercourse of the enemy between Augusta and Savannah. He often took boats laden with provisions and stores, which he secured in the woods if of any use, or destroyed, if of none, or too bulky to be hid. Early in 1781, Col. Brown, commandant at Augusta, sent a British officer, with 20 regulars and 25 tories, to cut off M'Kay and his party; but with a much smaller force he waylaid and attacked them near Mathews' Bluff, and killing the officer and 15 men, dispersed the rest. In February, 1782, when General Wayne was blockading Savannah, a party of tories, thinking M'Kay would be by this time off his guard, formed the design of killing him in his house. At midnight they surrounded it for that purpose, but being too dastardly to encounter him openly even at that late hour, they fired between the logs of his cabin into the bed where he usually slept. M'Kay was not there, but his wife was, with an infant in her bosom. The mother was killed, but the babe was found alive the next morning, at her breast, endeavoring to appease its hunger.

In a work publishing in Paris in numbers, under the title of an *Historical Description of the Prisons of Paris during and since the Revolution*, are the two following anecdotes:—"on the 2d of September, 1792, when the prisoners in the Abbaye were murdered, a priest, who was waiting in his dungeon for his turn to come conceived the idea of escaping by throwing off his clerical habit, and disguising himself in some ragged cast-off clothes that were lying about the place. When brought before the sanguinary tribunal, and asked the cause of his imprisonment, he pretended to be a poor beggarman, and stated that he had been taken up whilst begging his bread.—This answer, rendered credible by the rags with which he was covered led to his release. Half mad with joy, he rushed from the prison towards his lodgings, and, in the street where he lived, meeting with two of his neighbours, one of whom was a butcher, he threw himself upon their necks, and, embracing them, said, 'Congratulate me, my good friends, my dear neighbours—I have escaped the carnage.' He then related to them the stratagem he had employed; after listening to which very tranquilly, these two ruffians said to him, 'But you shall not escape us;' and at the same instant seizing him and knocking him down they cut his throat upon the spot!" The other anecdote is of a less sombre description." "The day of the massacre of the priests in the Carmelite convent, a lady learning that her confessor was amongst the victims, conceived the most ardent desire to get possession of his body, in order to confer it the rites of sepulture. Whilst meditating upon the means, she saw a cart full of dead bodies pass under her window, amongst which she recognised the corpse of her confessor. A medical man happening at the moment to be with her, she entreated him to go after the cart, and endeavour to bribe the drivers to give him up the body. The surgeon yielded to her prayers, and went after the cart. He declared to the drivers his profession, and his wish to have one of the bodies for dissection. A bargain was soon struck, and for 30 crowns he was allowed to make his choice, and brought away the body of the confessor, which he deposited in the lady's antechamber, she having proposed to bury it in her cellar until more tranquil times should allow her to place it in consecrated ground. From this pious care, however, she was dispensed, as the body turned out to be living, and not a dead one. As soon as the confessor found himself alone with the surgeon, he started to his feet and asked for something to cover his nakedness.—As soon as he was in a proper state to appear before his kind libertrix, he told her as follows:—'When I saw them massacreing my companions in misfortune, the only means of escape that presented itself to me was to throw myself amongst the dead bodies, and smear myself with their blood. This attempt succeeded. I was taken for dead, stripped, and thrown along with the others into the fatal cart, from which, if you had not saved me, I should have been cast into a hole, and buried alive. I have not received the slightest injury, not even a scratch.' All three then threw themselves on their knees, to thank Heaven for this almost miraculous delivery."

From the New York Mirror.

MARRIAGE.

"Marriage," said my friend Bob, with a sneer upon his lip which would have done honor to his Satanic majesty himself—"marriage! It is the trap for fools, and I'll none of it. Marry, indeed, I would as soon leap off the cataract of Niagara to catch the rainbow beneath! I'm for single independence, and hold that man little better than a simpleton who has not the sense to despise the snares of false, false woman!"

"Why, Bob," exclaimed I, "are you resolved never to marry!"

"Yes, that I am; I dont mean to have my stairs strewed with old stockings, and cast off caps. I won't be tormented with parrots, cats, and boxes, nor allow myself to be disturbed by bad servants and squalling children—not I. Let the women flirt about to entrap unwary young men; let them squeeze their curls, work their face, parade their feathers, and flounce their frocks: they 'waste their sweetness on the desert air.' It may do for common men, but not for me."

"Well, good by, Bob," said I. He muttered "good by," and we parted.

It was not long afterwards that, as I was sauntering down an unfrequented street, I met my friend, stepping over every impediment with a nice caution which astonished me. I was accustomed to consider him as a wild, reckless fellow, who paid no more regard to the world than the world to him. I had never discovered the slightest degree of foppishness in his character, but censured him for an unseemly carelessness in his dress. He would keep an old hat merely because it was old, and he never laid aside his coat till the elbows were in a particular situation. His boots had always appeared studiously unclean, and he really delighted to wear his cravat awry. But Bob was now an altered man. He was arrayed in a costly suit, which silently spoke the tailor's praise: and one of Young's admired hats sat triumphantly upon his head, with a gentle and scarcely to be perceived inclination over the left eye. His white cravat, exactly folded about his neck, was curiously twisted into a knot of mathematical precision; and a brilliant red breast-pin in the shape of a human heart, shone sparkling upon plaited ruffles, most exquisitely clean. Silk stockings and morocco pumps gave grace to his handsome feet, and he shook rich fragrance from a 'kerchief white as the driven snow. I was amazed, and hailed him with looks and gestures expressive of astonishment.

"Why, Bob?"—He feigned not to hear me, and was quickening his pace; but I did not intend he should so easily escape.

"Why, Bob?" I repeated, "in the name of all that's wonderful, where are you going, and what are you about to do?"

With a blush, which his well-applied handkerchief could not wholly conceal, he replied:

"Oh! only walking for air and exercise, that's all."

"Oh! that's all, is it? I wonder you don't choose a busier scene for your rambles; you certainly need not be ashamed of your dress."

Bob blushed rosy red again, and stammered forth a joke.

"Yes I have turned dandy, just to humor the world,"—and

"And what!" inquired I.

He hesitated a moment, and bit his lips—but suddenly assuming his natural frankness of demeanor, addressed me as follows:—

"Why, my dear fellow, I believe there is no use of concealing it from you any longer; so I might as well confess it at once."

"Confess what?"

"Why, that I am g-g-g-going"—

"Why, what is the matter—going where?"

"To be"—with increasing confusion—

"To be what?"

"M-m-m-married!"

Alas! poor Bob!—He cast his eyes bashfully upon the ground. The glow yet lingered on his cheek, and he did look so tender and sentimental, so full of sensibility and love, that I laughed till he was compelled to join in chorus—and we had a hearty roar together. At length our mirth became less tumultuous in its expressions, and allowed us breath to renew the conversation.

"What!" exclaimed I, "you have actually been *'ensnared by false, false woman!'*"

"Yes, but"—

"And what will you do with the cats and band-boxes?"

"Oh! be still!"

"With the old stockings and cast off caps!"

"Oh nonsense!"

"Bad servants!"

"Now my dear fellow"—

"And squalling children?"

"As you are brave be merciful!"

And with a good natured laugh at the fickleness of human nature, I left him to steer in peace towards the polar star of his existence.

I saw him, a few days afterwards, with a sweet girl hanging affectionately on his arm, and evidently making friend Bob a very enviable person. I actually experienced towards him a feeling of uncommon respect, and touched my hat with more reverence than I had ever done before.

Thus it is, Mr. Editor, with bewitching woman. We revile her, we scorn her power, we rail at her charms; yet she has the private key to the most secret recesses of our hearts—and when she once chooses to enter, Gregory Grant, with his most winning addresses, might attempt to turn her out in vain. There is about her an enchantment that defies all calculation—which makes resistance absurd, defeat delightful, and victory impossible—which captivates the strongest understanding, and charms away the stoicism of the hardest heart. When we take such a being to share with us the wild varieties of life, we enjoy one of the greatest blessings Heaven has bestowed. Nature and Nature's God smile upon the union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by law. The sphere of our affections is enlarged, and our pleasures take a wider range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with this our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man! A roving and a restless being—driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes—the mad victim of untamed passion, and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joy. But with her he awakens to new life. He follows a path wider and nobler than the narrow road to self aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers, and illumined by a clearer light.

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

During the brief career of the celebrated Sir William Wallace, and when his arms had for a time expelled the English invaders from his native country, he is said to have undertaken a voyage to France, with a small band of trusty friends, to try what his presence (for he was respected through all the countries for his prowess) might do to induce the French Monarch to send to Scotland a body of auxiliary forces or other assistance, to aid the Scots in regaining their independence.

The Scottish champion was on board a small vessel, and steering for the port of Dieppe, when a sail appeared in the distance, which the mariners regarded with doubt and apprehension, and at last with confusion and dismay. Wallace demanded to know what was the cause of their alarm. The captain of the ship informed him, that the tall ship which was bearing down, with the purpose of boarding that which he commanded, was the ship of a celebrated rover, equally famed for his courage, strength of body and successful piracies.

It was commanded by a gentleman named Thomas de Longueville, a Frenchman by birth, but by practice one of those pirates who call themselves friends to the sea, and enemies to all who sailed upon that element. He attacked and plundered vessels of all nations, like one of the ancient Norse sea kings, as they were termed, whose dominion was upon the mountain waves.—The master added, that no vessel could escape the rover by flight, so speedy was the bark he commanded; and that no crew, however hardy, could hope to resist him, when, as was his usual mode of combat, he threw himself on board at the head of his followers.

Wallace smiled stornly, while the master of the ship, with alarm in his countenance, and tears in his eyes, described to him the certainty of their being captured by the Red Rover, a name given to De Longueville, because he usually displayed the blood red flag which he had now hoisted.

"I will clear the narrow seas of this rover," said Wallace.

Then calling together some ten or twelve of his own followers, Boyd, Kerlie, Seaton, and others to whom the dust of the most desperate battle was as the breath of life, he commanded them to arm themselves, and he flat upon the deck, so as to be out of sight. He ordered the mariners below, excepting such as were absolutely necessary to manage the vessel; and he gave the master instructions, upon pain of death, so to steer, as that, while the vessel had an appearance of attempting to fly, he should in fact permit the Red Rover to come up with them and do his worst. Wallace himself then lay down on the deck, that nothing might be seen which could intimate any purpose of resistance. In a quarter of an hour De Longueville's vessel ran on board that of the Champion, and the Red Rover casting out grapling irons to make sure of his prize, jumped on the deck in complete armour, followed by his men, who gave a terrible shout, as if the victory had been already secured. But the armed Scots started up at once, and the Rover found himself unexpectedly engaged with men accustomed to consider victory as secure, when they were only opposed as one to two or three.

Wallace himself rushed on the pirate captain, and a dreadful strife began betwixt them with such fury, that the others suspended their own battle to look on, and seemed by common consent to refer the issue of the strife to the fate of the combat between the two chiefs. The pirate fought as well as man could do. But Wallace's strength was beyond that of ordinary mortals. He dashed the sword from the Rover's hand, and placed him in such peril, that to avoid being cut down, he was fain to close with the Scottish Champion, in hopes of overpowering him in the grapple. In this he was also foiled. They fell on the deck, locked in each other's arms, but the Frenchman fell undermost; and Wallace, fixing his grasp on his gorget, compressed it so closely, notwithstanding it was made of the finest of steel, that the blood gushed from his eyes, nose and mouth, and he was only able to ask for quarter by signs. His men threw down their weapons and begged for mercy, when they saw their leader so severely handled. The victor granted them all their lives, but took possession of their vessel and detained them prisoners.

When he came in sight of the French harbor, Wallace alarmed the place by displaying the Rover's colors, as if De Longueville was coming to pillage the town. The bells were rung backward, horns were blown, and the citizens were hurrying to arms, when the scene changed. The Scottish Lion, on his shield of gold, was raised above the piratical flag, and announced that the Champion of Scotland was approaching, like the falcon with his prey in his clutch. He landed with his prisoner, and carried him to the Court of France, where, at Wallace's request, the robberies which the pirate had committed were forgiven, and the King even conferred the honor of Knighthood on Sir Thomas De Longueville, and offered to take him into his service. But the Rover had contracted such a friendship for his generous victor, that he insisted on uniting his fortunes with those of Wallace, with whom he returned to Scotland, and fought by his side in many a bloody battle, where the prowess of Sir Thomas De Longueville was remarked as inferior to that of none save of his heroic conqueror.—His fate also was more fortunate than that of his patron.

Being distinguished by the beauty as well as strength of his person, he rendered himself acceptable to a young lady, heiress of the ancient family of Charteris, that she chose him for a husband, bestowing on him with her hand the domains annexed to it. Their descendants took the name of Charteris as connecting themselves with their maternal ancestors, the ancient proprietors of the property, though the name of Thomas De Longueville was equally honored among them; and the large two-handed sword with which he mowed the ranks of war, is still preserved among the family monuments. Another account is that the family name of De Longueville himself was Charteris. The estate afterwards passed to a family of Blairs, and is now the property of Lord Grey.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

Colonel Napier, in his account of the passage of the Somosierra, in Spain, mentions the following interesting incident as that which affected the object. "At daybreak," says he, "three French battalions attacked St. Juan's right, three more assailed his left, and as many marched along the causeway in the centre, six guns supporting the last column. The French wings soon spread over the mountain side, and commenced a warm skirmishing fire. At this moment Napoleon arrived. He rode into the mouth of the pass, and attentively examined the scene before him. The infantry were making no progress; a thick fog mixed with smoke hung upon the ascent; suddenly, as if by inspiration, he ordered the Polish Lancers of his guard to charge up the causeway, and seize the Spanish battery.—The first squadron was thrown into confusion, by a fire which levelled the foremost ranks. General Krazinski rallied them in a moment, and, under cover of the smoke, and the thick vapours of the morning, the regiment, with a fresh impetus, proceeded briskly up the mountain, sword in hand.—As those gallant horsemen passed, all the Spanish infantry fired, and fled from the entrenchments on each side, towards the summit of the causeway; so that, when the Poles fell in among the gunners, and took the battery, the whole Spanish army was in flight, abandoning arms, ammunition, baggage, and a number of prisoners. This surprising exploit, in the glory it conferred on one party, and the disgrace it heaped upon the other, can hardly be paralleled in the annals of war. It is, indeed, almost incredible, even to those who are acquainted with Spanish armies, that a position, in itself nearly impregnable, and defended by twelve thousand men, should, without any panic, but merely from a deliberate sense of danger, be abandoned at the wild charge of a few squadrons, which two companies of good infantry would have effectually stopped.—Yet some of the Spanish regiments so shamefully beaten here, had been victorious at Baylon a few months before; and Gen. St. Juan's dispositions at Somosierra were far better than Reding's at the former battle; but thus absolutely does Fortune govern in war!—The charge of the Poles, viewed as a simple military operation, was extravagantly foolish; but taken as the result of Napoleon's sagacious estimate of the real value of Spanish troops, and his promptitude in seizing the advantage offered by the smoke and fog that clung to the side of the mountain, it was a felicitious example of intuitive genius."

BOLIVAR.

In person the president is about 5 feet 7 inches in height; but his body and his appendages are so disproportioned that, instead of commanding respect, he would perhaps, if seen in the common sphere of domestic life, more naturally excite risibility. His head is exceedingly large, with a profusion of coarse curling very dark hair; and his features which are rough and manly are then obscured by a superabundance of whiskers. His eyes are full and dark, and, when directed straight forward, piercing; but they are more frequently employed in sidelong glances at the persons he is conversing with, or those he is surrounded by, and he seldom looks directly at even an inanimate object turning his head on one side like a hare. From his shoulders to his waist his frame is in good proportion to his height, but his legs are excessively thin and shapeless, and his hips narrow; and the inequality of the former to the support of his own body, is upon most occasions, made the more conspicuous by his wearing very tight scarlet pantaloons, profusely decorated with gold lace, and large dragoon boots, which are scarcely half filled. His conversation too was not equal to what I had been prepared to expect; and his condescension in rendering himself the promoter and applauder of obscene jests, was inconsistent with the idea I had formed of his character. Upon the whole, therefore the impression made upon me by my first introduction to this distinguished individual was attended with very considerable feelings of disappointment.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED IN LONDON.

J. Palmer of Globe Road, Mile-end, Middlesex, for improvements in the moulds, machinery, or apparatus, for making paper. T. Adams, of Oldbury, Salop, for improvements on instruments, trusses, or apparatus, for the relief or cure of hernia or rupture. F. Westly, of Leicester, for improved apparatus to be used for the purpose of whetting or sharpening the edges of blades of knives, or other cutting instruments. S. Brooking, of Plymouth, for a certain turning or shipping fid, for securing and releasing the upper masts of ships and vessels. M. Fulwood, Jr. of Stratford, Essex, for cement, mastic, or composition, which he intends to denominate German Cement. J. B. Macneil, of Folsehill, Coventry, for improvements in preparing and applying materials for the making, constructing, or rendering more durable, roads and other ways, which materials, so prepared, are applicable to other purposes. T. Jackson, of Red Lion street, Holborn, Middlesex, for a new metal stud, to be applied to boots, shoes, and other like articles of manufacture. J. Ford, of Wandsworth Road, Vauxhall, for improvements in machinery for clearing, opening, scribbling, carding, combing, stubbing, and spinning wool, and for carding, roving, or shivering, and spinning cotton, short stapled flax, hemp, and silk, either separately or combined, and for spinning or twisting long stapled flax, hemp, silk, mohair, or other fibrous substances, either separately or combined. T. B. Crompton, of Farnworth, Lancaster, paper-maker, and E. Taylor, of Marsden, Yorkshire, for improvement in that part of the process of paper making which relates to the cutting. C. Chubb, of St. Paul's Church yard, for improvements in the construction of latches, which may be used for fastening doors and gates. T. William and J. Powell, of Bristol, for improvements in the process, machinery, or apparatus of forming moulds or vessels for refining sugar, and in the application of materials hitherto unused in making the said moulds. T. Aspinall, of Bishopsgate Church yard, London, for an improved method of casting printing types, by means of a mechanical process, which invention he proposes to call the Mechanical Type Caster, communicated by a foreigner. S. Hall, of Basford, Nottingham, for a method and an apparatus for generating steam, and various gases, to produce motive power, and for other useful purposes. James Moffat, of Cefenian street, mariner, for an improvement in apparatus for stopping and securing chain cables; also, for weighing anchors attached to such chain or other cables, either with or without a messenger. Daniel Jobbins, of Uley, Gloucestershire, millman, for certain machinery applicable to stocks or fulling machines for milling and scouring woollen cloths and other fabrics. Baron Charles Withenstedt, Commercial Road, for a liquid or composition for water proofing or strengthening leather. Richard Witty, of Hanley, Staffordshire, engineer, for certain improvements in apparatus for making and supplying coal-gas for useful purposes. Edmond Gibson Atherly, Esq. of York Place, for a method of generating power, applicable to various purposes. William Stratchan, of Avon Entha, county of Denbigh, for an improvement in the manufacturing of alum. John Bartlett, of Chard, Somersetshire, for an improved manufacturing process for preparing flax, thread, or yarn, for use in the manufacturing of boots, shoes, saddlery, and of sails, &c. George Johnson Young, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron founder, for a machine whereby an additional power will be given in working ships' windlasses and capstans. Samuel Pratt, of New Bond street, for certain improvements on elastic beds, cushions, seats, pads, and other articles of that kind.

committed him for trial. We understand that in the course of the afternoon, several persons made statements of the various losses they had sustained by the prisoner in a similar manner. Their evidence was taken, and the parties bound over to appear at the sessions.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The Aurora Borealis displayed itself at New York on Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, with more than common brilliancy. "A circle of light shot over from east to west, in the highest part apparently about 20 degrees above the horizon in the north. The space beneath was of a dusky leaden colour, through which the stars glistened, and across which waves of light were now and then seen moving towards the west. In one case a pillar of light of a crimson tinge appeared to shoot up as high as 50 or 60 degrees above the horizon.

BACHELOR'S JOURNAL.

'That voracious monster, John Neal's Yankee, after gobbling down the Literary Gazette, has, at last, swallowed up Mr. Crosby's establishment, with a smack, that betokens any thing but a satisfied appetite. The Journal gave one prying gasp and expired on Wednesday last, at 12 P. M. "Alas poor Yorick! I knew him Horatio. A fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy."—*Statesman.*

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The number of persons committed, bound over, or summarily convicted by the Mayor, during the past week, was 61, of whom 31 for intoxication, 15 for riotous and disorderly conduct, and 22 as vagrants. The number of minor offenders was 57.

The steam boat of the Citizen's Line arrived at New York, on Tuesday, at 4, P. M.—the passage through having been made in *less than ten hours.*

Wheat and flour was advancing at Montreal on the 21st. Superfine \$, fine 8 50.

The Berkshire American, says that the loss of pumpkins has been so great by the frosts in Connecticut, that he fears the people will not be able to celebrate "Thanksgiving."

There is a corn grist mill, on the railway principle, now in operation in Charleston.

There was a very sudden change of the weather at Florence, Ala. on the second week of this month. The rain was healthy, and frost was also expected.

The Connecticut River rose 22 feet above low water mark at the last great freshet.

A country editor, asking for an exchange of papers, wrote on the margin of the paper, "Yours in exchange, I'm a pretty good fellow." This is something like a rugged sarcasm, which told the students at Harvard College once, "that Old Harvard was the luminary of the society—the seat of learning—please give me a specimen."

Wheat was selling in Rochester, N. Y. on the 24th inst. at \$1 25 per bushel, on the 24th, at \$1 20.

The anniversary of the Monroe County Sabbath School Union was celebrated in Rochester, N. Y. on the 23d inst. which was attended by about 1600 children, and 250 teachers.

On Thursday afternoon last, Warren Bridge, forming another communication between Boston and Charlestown, was opened for travellers, and a salute of 26 guns was fired at Charlestown on the occasion.

An avalanche started, in consequence of the late great rain, in Vermont, at Huron's Notch, in Westford, from between four and six hundred feet above the road, and carried with it trees, rocks and earth in immense quantities, into the valley below, filling the road ten or twelve feet in depth, and for eight or ten rods in width.

The U. S. sloop of war *Concord*, was launched at Portsmouth, N. H. on the 24th. The Alabama, 74, and Santee, 44, are on the stocks. These included, fifteen ships of war have been launched in that port. The first was the Falkland, 54, in 1690.

The Charleston Courier of 20th inst. says—We were yesterday shown a Damson branch in full bloom. The tree from which it was taken grows in a garden near Cannon's Bridge. Its being in blossom at this period of the year is justly suggested as a curiosity.

General William H. Harrison, appointed Minister of the United States to the republic of Mexico, arrived in Washington city, from Ohio, on Thursday last, and will remain there for a few days.

They are changing the style of painting their houses in Cincinnati "the Athens of the West," formerly they were dingy red—now they are cream, straw, and lead colours.

Beautiful insects designed for preservation, ought to be killed in an atmosphere of ether. This preserves their colors. Why would not this plan do for putting a dandy to death?

A new Novel is in the press at Cincinnati, Ohio. It is called Tecumseh. Mr. Dumont, the editor of a literary paper in that city, is the author. It is expected to be pretty good.

Wheat was at nine shillings a bushel at Canandaigua, last Wednesday.

At a regimental review at Bolton, Mass. on Wednesday last, one man was instantly killed and another dangerously wounded, by the bursting of a cannon. The accident is attributed to gross negligence in loading the gun.

The public houses in New Bedford Mass. were all closed on Sunday, 21st inst. The determination not to open a bar on Sunday, originated with Col. Nelson, who carried it into effect at his Hotel several weeks since.

We find it mentioned in a London paper of the 23d ult. that at Ferrol, the Spaniards are making the greatest exertions in finishing two sail of the line and two frigates, which, when completed, will be joined by others, and transports *for the purpose of carrying troops to the Havannah.* A descent on Mexico, is said to be the object.

A rascal in Charleston, S. C. stole a large fat Green Turtle, the other week. He returned next morning for another, but did not get it. The fellow showed some of the qualities of an Alderman.

A gentleman who has just arrived from Lisbon, visited the prison previously to his departure, when one of the prisoners informed him that he had not been able to get any sleep for three nights, *on account* of the dreadful screams heard at different periods of the night, supposed to proceed from prisoners under torture, in order to induce them to confess.

M. Brunseau, one of the most fashionable physicians of Paris, pretends to cure all diseases by bleeding and leeches. One of his patients, however, was unaccommodating enough to die, lately, notwithstanding the application of 1800 leeches.

There are thirty post-offices now established in the Territory of Florida.

The monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, erected in the Upper Garden of the Chateau, at Quebec, the mason work of which is just finished, is a quadrangular column, about 60 feet high, standing on a square pedestal, with steps to ascend, of a grey cut stone.

Abbreviation—A letter to Sir Humphrey Davy, was superscribed '*Scumfredeus.*'

Mr. Olcott, Inn-keeper at Terryville, (Conn.) while assisting at the raising of a building, was, on Friday week, instantly killed by the falling of a stick of timber. Mr. O. was an industrious and worthy man, and has left a large family to mourn his sudden exit.

Two men, Hattaway and Brown, have been tried for the murder of one Abrams in North Carolina. The murder grew out of a drunken frolic at the elections. They were found guilty of *manslaughter*, fined \$10 each, and imprisoned 30 days.

A Mr. James Newly was recently thrown from his horse and killed, in Perquiman's county, N. C. His foot caught in the stirrup.

Among the several nuisances complained of in Charleston, S. C. is serenading the fair at night and sun rising.

Seymour Cutting, aged 18, and two brothers, Theodosius and Henry Harwood, aged 16 and 13, were drowned at Sturbridge, Mass. on Sunday, the 14th inst.

Schuylkill Coal is offered for sale in New Haven, (Conn.) at \$7 75 cents per ton of 2,244 lbs.

There are now living on the Sandhills, in the vicinity of Augusta, Geo. man and wife, two persons whose aggregate ages amount to 180 years. She is 94 and he 92.

We learn from the Circleville, Ohio, Olive Branch, that an unusual degree of sickness and mortality prevails in that part of the country. The paper does not name the prevailing disease, but from its enumeration of the supposed causes, it is presumed to be bilious fever.

The steam-boat North American, capt. Cochrane, arrived in Albany on Thursday afternoon at 20 minutes past 5, having made the passage from New York in 10 hours and 30 minutes.

In Amherst and some of the neighboring counties of Virginia, the late drought has been so extensive, that forest trees of the largest growth have died. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a season of similar severity.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated Sept. 22.—You will see by our Quebec papers that we have English dates to the 10th of August.—In consequence of the advance of grain in England, flour is now selling at *nine dollars* per barrel at this place.

On the 24th instant, the able and honest John Marshall, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, entered upon his seventy-fourth year, with his faculties as fresh and vigorous as at fifty.

It is announced in the Louisville paper, that two lines of wagons would commence running on the 25th instant, between Wheeling and Baltimore, to perform the rout and deliver goods from point to point in seven days at most.

An eastern paper calls cattle shows and fairs, Farmers' Trainings. Attended, as they have already been, with many benefits to the agricultural interest, these periodical assemblages might well be substituted for the useless and injurious militia musters, which now hold out so many temptations to irregularity and vice.

Lorenzo Dow is now travelling through the State of Tennessee. It is announced that he will preach in Nashville on the 30th ult.

Such is the anxiety of the British public, at the present moment, with regard to the actual state of things in Ireland, that the Morning Herald has sent an able correspondent to travel through that country, and report the result of his observations.

The Thames Tunnel is said to be entirely at a stand; little more than one-tenth of the necessary sum having been subscribed.

A late Montreal paper contradicts the report published in that city a few days ago, of the meditated abandonment of Isle Aux Noix on Lake Champlain, as a frontier post. It says the Highlanders who had left the Island are expected to return to it soon.

The Sportsmen find the rail and reed birds uncommonly numerous this season, at Chester, Penn. A single shooter may easily get 100 or 200 birds in the course of one tide.

A riot took place in Charlestown, Mass. on Saturday evening, the 20th ultimo. A score of brickmakers, feeling rather frolicksome, cut divers capers, taking away a truckman's Sunday dinner, which he was carrying home, attacking a barber's shop, &c. They set the constables at defiance, and were not neutralized until near 12 o'clock, when the truckman returned with some of his friends, and after some effervescence the mass became settled.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the last week were 91,—viz 46 adults and 45 Children, of whom 19 were under one year of age.

The deaths in Baltimore last week amounted to 28—15 males, 13 females.

The City Inspector of New York reports the death of 127 persons during last week, viz:—40 men, 25 women, 35 boys, and 27 girls.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1828

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Orasmyn is welcome. His request shall be complied with.

Tremont is too careless of his rhymes. "Mine" and "mine," and "stream" and "scene," are by no means legitimate. This fault must be amended.

The article from E. E. E., rejected in our last, is still inadmissible. It cannot be so altered as to make it worthy a place.

The Orphan Boy—Carlos—is filed for insertion.

The music and poetry from M. F. B. are received, and shall be published as soon as we can find room.

W. X. Y. will no doubt prove a valuable correspondent. We shall be glad to hear from him again.

THE ELECTION.

That which concerns *all*, cannot of course be uninteresting to us and our readers; hence we offer a few ideas on the election, though neither we nor they may approve of the spirit in which the present contest is conducted.

That there should be warmth manifested in the canvass for such an important office as that of President of the United States, is not strange; but it is pleasing strange, that so little regard should be paid to the object in view in choosing a president, as to render it evident that principles and measures are of minor consequence in the contest, compared with the all-absorbing consideration of "the MAN." Are we called upon to read an essay touching the presidential question? In looking down the column from paragraph to paragraph, instead of principles of government discussed—instead of measures by which one party is to be benefitted or an officer is to be distinguished, we find nothing but "the man." *Here Home* is marked upon every line. Is an invitation given to the citizens to attend a public meeting upon political purposes, to devise means and discuss measures? the mouth of the orator is foaming with earnestness in recommending this man and abusing that. Honour, gratitude, public service, high character, long and wisely sustained, are thrown aside at a single flourish, and *traitor*, murderer, villain and corruptor is stamped in its stead; and the loathsome commendations of a favourite are not more to be tolerated. Men assemble at the corner of the street, gathering with visages of fearful portent, with an earliest burning to catch the first or last scrimage of scandal. The mechanic leaves his shop and tools, the merchant his counting house, and the professional man his office, to stir each other up to effectual self-destroying zeal, to inflate the character or damn the credit of a man. Could one from another, and a distant country look in upon one of these congregations, and see their posture and hear their tones, he would think that the nations of the earth had congregated to crush our liberties, and that one half of the citizens was in league with the enemy. The ale at the tavern grows stale under the protracted discussion; the wheels of our stage coaches turn to political disputes, and the steam in the passage boats rises to a high pressure in the warmth of mock presidential ballot. Whole broadsides of public houses and corner dwellings are pasted over with notices of party meetings, till the "bill paster" of the Circus and Theatre cry out against the entire usurpation of their ancient privileges—political papers are crowded with "calls" and notices of proceedings—the mistress of the house wraps her herbs in "coffin hand bills," and the master wipes his razor upon reprints of committees on public expenditures. Little boys in the street blow up whole sheets of defamation in their "twisters," and the cook singes her ducks and chickens for the spit with choice extracts from the Washington Telegraph, or the National Journal. Hurrah for Jackson, says one chimney sweep, in imitation of his better dressed brother of a dark character,—and hurrah for Adams responds his brother of the scraper and brush from the opposite side of the street.

"No place is sacred—not the church is free."

Alas! the quotation is but too apt. The sanctity of the house where men meet to lay aside worldly considerations, to contemplate the grave of Providence, to look in upon their own heart, to correct its passions and be warned of their offects has been profaned; the sanctuary where virtue finds her safeguard, where the internal principle whispers its monitions, or is silent as in contemplation; there where all should meet directed to higher views and nobler purposes, the inmingling of unholy fire has been found in the censer and impure incense has gone up from the altar. And to what end? Can those who thus sport with the best and dearest privileges of freemen offer any excuse for their unholy rashness? Will the trifling gratification of political predilections, or the miserable stipend of a subordinate functionary, compensate *them* for the misery they have done to others? Can they find any reward they shall gain for their scattering firebrands among their opponents, a sufficiency to silence conscience in her monitions for their outrages upon public rights? Can they believe that the stirring up the citizens into causeless passions will fail to sap the foundations of our liberties? They must be ignorant of the records of history, if they do not know that such causes have been among the most certain in their deleterious operations upon civil society. These excitements result in reaction; the people begin to distrust the necessity of caution, till at last the reins drop from their hands, tyranny nerves them and applies the whip. But it is not alone political safety that is endangered by this unnatural excitement? The standard of morality is evidently and fearfully lowered. Men do that as politicians which they would have shrunk from as *men*; they darken the character of opponents *to gain a particular object*, and not from a belief in the errors they impute; they desire, rather than expect to find their opponents in fault; and they do not hesitate to commit a sin themselves, in order to fix a stain upon *him*. Is there ought in the result of the coming election that can repay this evil? we believe not; and we warn those who are not in the way, to avoid its culumination.

Madame Johnson could not ascend in her balloon from Knight's Point on Thursday, on account of the high wind. It is understood the dangerous voyage is to take place on Monday afternoon, weather permitting.

On motion of Messrs J. Rush, Esq. WILLIAM M. COLLOM was this day admitted to practice as an Attorney of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Wednesday, Oct. 1.—*Honey Moon—Three and the Deuce.*

This splendid establishment was opened on Wednesday, the 1st inst. under the management of Mr. Wood, whose long tried abilities furnish ample security for the skill with which its affairs will be conducted. The house is large, commodious, and elegant, and the decorations, though rather plain and simple than gorgeous, are in good taste and keeping. We have never seen a theatre so well lighted; and the dress-boxes show to the greatest advantage. In a word, the design and execution reflect the highest credit upon all concerned.

At an early hour on Wednesday, the house began to fill, and long before the curtain rose, every part was crowded. Boxes, pit, and gallery presented a dense mass of spectators, whose numbers and weight sufficiently tested the stability of the building. The orchestra, composed of many excellent musicians, led by Mr. *Willis*, very appropriately introduced the performances by several national airs, which were received with loud cheering by the audience; and when, a few minutes afterwards, Mr. *Wood* appeared, to deliver the following *Prize Address*, the applause was so loud and long continued as to be almost overpowering. It was recited with Mr. Wood's customary ability.

It came from Heaven! the realms of time to tread,
And summon forth the long forgotten dead;
Their deeds of guilt and goodness to unfold,
The garnered glories of the days of old.
It came from Heaven! to seize where fancy reigns,
And rouse the phantoms of her bright domains;
Their wildest haunts, their loftiest heights explore,
And lead man on to wonder and adore.

Genius! these gifts are thine—'tis thine, sweet power,
With these, to smile and sway life's shifting hour;
To nerve the soul, to wake young virtue's glow,
And bid the tears of grief and rapture flow;
'Tis thine, with these to rule each clime and age,
Mankind thy subject, and thy throne THE STAGE!

The pencil's boast, the chisel's skill decay,
And wisdom's noblest record fades away;
But here, untouched by time's destructive tools,
The pictured group puts on [illegible] mith;
Here the bold steed that [illegible] spurns spoke,
Again revives, new plaudits to provoke;
And the proud truth that graced the mouldering page,
Still plucks triumphant echoed from the Stage.

Here gathering round in long departed days,
Earth's master minors in poured their deathless lays.
Descending slow'n, through each descending race,
Still came the gifted to adorn the place;
With love to soften, and with wit to charm,
To mock with folly, and with guilt alarm;
While o'er each scene to surveil feeling dear,
Taste smiled applause, and beauty dropped a tear.

Long, long for these may this fair Temple stand,
The pride and promise of our happier land.
Our happier land! forever live that clime
On virtue's rolls, as in the blast of fame;
So rival shores, while sadd'ning they behold
Our young sun rising to eclipse the old,
May wish our greatness find our goodness page,
To mark indeed a new—a better age.

Within these walls, in some inspiring day,
May native lords our native deeds portray.
Shall foreign legends still go brightening down,
And cold oblivion's night-cloud veil our own?
Look round the spot to faith and fairness dear,
Finds no rapt spirit fit excitement here?
Here, where the Indian reared in nature's wilds,
And built his fires, and hoed, and reaped, and died!
Here, where his holy fane the pilgrim reared,
And gave an empire to the God he feared!
Here, for that empire where the patriot bled?
Here, where the foul invader turned and fled?—

These are the themes to stir your rising youth,
Their fathers' valour, and their fathers' truth:
These be the themes to grace this swelling dome;
In pleasure's courts let fee-dom find a home;
While virtue sits, all radiant in her light,
The guiding priestess of each glorious rite.

And O, when yr, who now enraptured gaze,
Shall yield to other throngs and other days,
Still may this altar beam its purest fires,
To charm the Children as they charmed the Sires.

PENN.

From what we have seen, we infer the company is strong, both in number and talent, and we cannot doubt that they will have a brilliant season. Mr. *S. Chapman*, who gained so much favor by the excellence with which he got up several show pieces at Chesnut street, last winter, is the *Stage Manager* at this house—a station for which he is well qualified, by education and experience, and with the arduous duties of which he is well acquainted.

The play selected for the opening was Tobin's favorite comedy of *The Honey Moon*, in which *Mr.* and *Mrs. Blake*, from the *Tremont*, made their first appearance here, in the respective characters of *Rolando* and *Juliana*. The gentleman, if we may judge from a single specimen, will prove an invaluable acquisition. He is easy, gentlemanly, and correct in his manner, and has a fine, clear, sonorous voice, and a good face and figure. He played the lively womanhater with great spirit and vivacity, and in the three Singles, in the afterpiece, displayed considerable versatility of talent. His chief fault is a redundancy of action. *Mrs. Blake*, whose appearance is very prepossessing, is a good actress, and will also be a favorite. Her performance of *Juliana* was very creditable, and her voice, in singing, though not very full, has much sweetness.

Miss Southwell has musical talents of the first order. She gave one or two songs with great effect.

Of the other performers we shall speak more particularly hereafter.

Thursday, Oct. 2.—*Sweethearts and Wives—O age to-morrow.*

Friday, October 3.—Poor Gentleman—Day after the Wedding.

Saturday, October 4.—The performances at this house this evening are highly attractive. *Otway's* sterling tragedy of *Venice Preserved*, will be produced, with a strength of cast that cannot often be furnished by a regular company. *Wood* plays *Pierre*; a part in which he has always excelled, and *Chapman*, whose abilities as a tragedian are well known and deservedly estimated, takes *Jaffier*. The great attraction of the piece, however, is *Mrs. Wood*, whose *Belvidera* is confessedly the chastest specimen of female acting which the American stage can furnish. The dancers, Celeste and Constance, will also appear, and exhibit their feats of "agile lore." We recommend the lovers of good acting and fine dancing to avail themselves of this chance.

NANTUCKET HARBOR.—The Nantucket Inquirer is noticing the survey now making with a view to the removal of the obstructions in that harbor, remarks as follows:

Perhaps very few, even of the people who reside upon this Island, have definite ideas of the vast number of vessels which pass the Sound in the course of a year; but one fact will show the importance of providing for them an asylum of security. During the month of August, Capt. Barnard, of the light vessel, stationed on Tuckanuck Shoals, counted 1250* vessels of different descriptions, which passed up and down the Sound. If each month in the year should furnish an equal number, the annual aggregate would be 15,000. Of this number, if only one in ten should arrive, benefit from having Nantucket harbor accessible at all times, 1500 vessels would yearly reap the advantages contemplated; and as the vessels which pass the Sound are owned at different ports, and are employed to convey the merchandize and produce of every State in the Union, any measures which shall improve the harbors contiguous to this great national thoroughfare, will be regarded as an undertaking involving the interest of the nation, and as such will receive the aid of government. And if the great object shall finally be neglected, and the existing obstructions to navigation and wealth shall be suffered to remain as a legacy to the next generation, *we feel assured* that the reasons will not be traced to a want of co-operation on the part of the government, so much as to carelessness in the citizens of Nantucket, in providing for their present convenience and profit, and in securing a rich inheritance for posterity.

* Capt. B. supposes than not more than two-thirds of the vessels which pass the Sound can be noticed—the other third passing in the night, and in thick weather.

PRICE CURRENT.

BEANS, Per bushel,	\$1 25	
BEEF, Mess, per bbl.	10 00 a	11 00
Do. Prime, do.	9 00 a	9 50
Do. Cargo, do.	7 00	
FLAX, per lb.	6 a	6 a;
FLOUR, Superfine, per bbl	7 00	
Do. Rye, do.	3 00	
Do. Corn meal, per hhd.	12 00	
Do. Do. per bbl.	2 62	
FLAXSEED, Per bushel,	80 a	1 00
GRAIN, Wheat, per bushel,	1 20 a	1 30
Do. Corn, up country,	48 a	50
Do. do. lower county,	40 a	45
Do. Rye, up country,	30 a	45
Do. Oats,	27 a	30
Do. Barley,	62½ a	65
HAMS, Jersey, per lb.	11 a	12
LARD, No. 1,	9½ a	10
HOPS, First cost, per lb	7 a	9
PORK, Jersey Mess,	15 00 a	16 00
Do. Prime,	13 00	
Do. Cargo,	11 00 a	11 50
BUTTER, per lb.		
PLASTER OF PARIS, per ton,	3 25	
RAGS, Foreign per cwt.	6 00 a	7 00
Do. Country do.	5 00 a	5 50
Do. Fine Linen do.		
SEEDS, Clover, per bushel,	4 50	
Do. Herd Grass, do.	35	
Do. Timothy, do.	1 75 a	2 00
Do. Orchard, do.	1 75	"
Do. Millet, do.		
TOBACCO, Kentucky, per cwt.	3 75 a	4 00
Do. Virginia, do.	4 00 a	4 50
WOOL, Merino, per lb.	28 a	30
WHISKEY, Rye in hhds.	20	
Do. do. in bbls.	21½	
Do. Apple, in hhds.	20	
Do. do. in bbls.	21½	

MARRIED.

In Trinity Church, Southwark, on the 10th ult by the Rev. Mr. Mead, Mr. JACOB MAXWELL, to Miss CHRISTIANA HANSE, all of this city.

On Monday evening, September 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. JONATHAN ADAMS, to Miss CATHARINE TOMLINSON, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, July 27th by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. HENRY J. SCHREINER, to Miss SUSAN ELBERTS.

At Washington, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Laurie, BENJ. F. BITTENHOUSE, Esq. of Milton, Pa. to Miss ISABELL, elder daughter of the Rev. Dr. Laurie, of Washington city.

In this city, on the 17th July, by the Rev. Manning Force, WM. M. JENNINGS, to FANNY FINN.

At Friends' Meeting, Falsington, on the 25th inst. JOHN WISTAR, of Salem, N. J. to MARGARET NEWBOLD; also, at the same time and place, ROWLAND G. HAZARD, of Providence, R. I. to CAROLINE NEWBOLD, both daughters of John Newbold, Esq. of Bucks county, Pa.

On Thursday, 25th September, by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Mr. CHARLES TIMINGS, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANN T. daughter of the late John Baxter, Esq. of Gloucester County, New Jersey.

Recently, in Milford, at the residence of Lowther Layton, Esq. the Rev. Mr. SMITH, to the Rev. Miss ELLIS M. MILLER. This is an extraordinary circumstance, two preachers married together.

Thus she has done as I am told,
The Bible doth require;
In other words she's tried her gold
In Matrimony's fire.

That the command might be obey'd,
(Ah, there is all the pith,)
She did not like the Miller's trade,
So turn'd to be a Smith.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation, Mrs. CHARLOTTE STEVENS, wife of William Stevens, in the 47th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. MARY SHIPPEN.

On Saturday last, Mrs. HANNAH MILLER, in the 68th year of her age.

In this city, on the 25th inst. in the 64th year of his age, JOHN JAMES, formerly an extensive Merchant.

On Second day, the 29th inst. MARTHA PRICE, consort of Ferris Price, in the 42d year of her age.

On Monday last, in the 18th year of his age, LEWIS TOUSARD STOCKER, son of Mr. John C. Stocker.

On Thursday, the 25th inst. FRANCIS WALLACH, aged 32 years, of a short indisposition.

On Tuesday last, Mr. WILLIAM A. DALLAS, in the 24th year of his age.

On the 29th inst. Mr. JAMES MANDUSEN, Baker, in the 49th year of his age.

On Monday evening, after a severe illness, Mr. JOSEPH CLARE REGNAULT, in the 23d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, 28th instant, JOHN TOY, Bricklayer, in the 37th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, Mr. GEORGE WUNDER, Sen. Victualler, in the 76th year of his age. He has left an aged widow, and a num er of children to deplore his loss.

On Wednesday evening, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. JANE BARRY, wife of Henry Barry.

At Mount Holly, New Jersey, 22d of September last, Miss SARAH ANN MARPEL, aged 19 years and 8 months.

Near Hunterton, on Wednesday, the 24th September, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. JACOB H. SCHLOSSER, one of the soldiers of the Revolution. He was at the Battle of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth, in the former of which he received three wounds. He was a man of integrity and honesty.

Suddenly, at his residence in Hamilton village, on Monday, 29th inst. in the 30th year of his age, RICHARD C. POTTER, long a respectable merchant of Philadelphia.

At New Orleans, on the 3d ult. in the 11th year of her age, ROSALINE, daughter of Mr. David Jourdan, formerly of Philadelphia.

On Friday evening, at New York, in the 67th year of her age, ANN PELLETREAU.

At Bath, on last Wednesday, Mr. DAVID ELLIKINS, Merchant, a native of Nantucket, Mass.

On the 18th inst. Lieut. ALLEN GRIFFIN, of the United States Navy, a native of Maryland.

At Bethlehem, Stark co. Ohio, on the 15th inst. JONATHAN W. CONDY, Esq. counsellor at law, aged 34 years.

At Germantown, on Saturday morning last, Miss MARGARET STUCKERT, daughter of the late John Stuckert, in the 24th year of her age. She had an obliging and amiable disposition, and was much beloved by all who knew her.

Departed this life, August 24th, in the 21st year of his age, JOHN SAMUEL BILLS, after a short but severe illness, on his passage home from St. Juan de Ulua.

At sea, August 19th, on board the ship Ohio, Wm. CALDWELL, son of Jonathan Caldwell, Printer, aged 14 years and 2 months.

On Thursday morning, at New York, JEDEDIAH WATERMAN, one of the surviving officers of the Revolutionary army, in the 77th year of his age.

In Rochester, N. H. RICHARD DAME, Esq. aged 73, a member of the Society of Friends, and many years a representative, senator, counsellor, and judge of the common pleas.

At Buenos Ayres, in the spring of the year 1826, and in the 20th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM ABERSEN, formerly of this city. On the commencement of hostilities between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, he, among many other Americans, accepted an appointment in the navy and Admiral Brown, and at the battle of Colonia, the first severe battle in which the fleet was engaged, he received a musket ball in the forehead, and expired immediately.

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to take into a state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or near off; such persons would do well to apply to the Advertiser, and have Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the war nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily in the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.

H. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

THE CASKET,

Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment,

A PERIODICAL Miscellany, issued monthly, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings, forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

It is now three years since the publication of the Casket commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has no ever before, it is believed, been exceeded to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and engrafted upon the original design, as circumstances have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the Casket is now receiving, by correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instruction and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the Casket possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American Scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued, with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such a hasty sketch of character of the person, or incident of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; with a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly, it will be the aim of the publisher to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to this Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the *facts* of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of past events, will be added, the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and showing virtue as affording its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the light reading, poetry, anecdote, and those *steeleseque* which constitute the agreeable melange of an entertaining periodical, and which give zest to details of facts, and the graver and severer composition, moral essays.

The price of subscription to the Casket is 2 dollars and 50 cents, if paid in advance, or 3 dollars and 20 cents at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of an equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his extra expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the Casket, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, and mechanical arrangements, generally, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

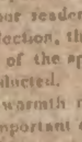
Agents at a distance remitting six subscribers, are entitled to a copy gratis, and 10 per cent. for collections. Complete sets for 1827 and 1828, supplied to order.

Oct. 4—tf

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Sixth day, the 24th of 10th month next.

A VALUABLE FARM, containing about 162 acres of land, situate in Salisbury Township, Chester county, on a public road leading from the Lancaster turnpike to the Strawberry road, one quarter of a mile from the turnpike, and 17 miles from Lancaster, adjoining lands of Wm. Chambers, Joseph Moor, Henry Marsh and others.



The improvements are a good two story stone house, 32 feet by 28, with 3 rooms on the first floor, and four on the second; a large stone barn, 65 feet by 45, with stabling under it; a stone mill house over an excellent spring, and a well of good water near the door. The farm is well watered—of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation, having had more than 10,000 bushels of lime put on it within the last 15 years. A good title will be given.

Sale to take place at 2 o'clock on said day, when the conditions will be made known by

JOSIAH WALTON,
ISRAEL WALTON,
Assignees of Cyrus Peirce.

Byberry, 9th month 26th, 1828. Oct. 4—3t*

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Enquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

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WASHINGTON CIRCUS.

Old York Road, above Tammany street.

THIS EVENING, October 3,

The performance will commence with HORSEMANSHIP, by Masters Raymond and North.
COMIC SONG, by Mr. Ricardo.
STILL VAULTING, by the whole Troop.
HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. Hunter, without saddle or bridle.
HERCULEAN FEATS, by Mr. Minnich.
HORSEMANSHIP by Monsieur Richer.
SONG, by Mr. Ricardo.
GRAND STICK DANCE, and COMBAT with the EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS, by the whole Company.
HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Raymond, without Saddle or Bridle, who will jump Whip, Hoop, Garters, Canvass, &c.

The evening's performance will conclude with the LILLIPUTIAN HUNTED TAILOR.

With a variety of other entertainments as expressed in the Bills.

THE MUSEUM

Of Foreign Literature and Science,

NO. 76, for October, 1828, is this day published by E. LITTELL, Chesnut street.

CONTENTS.

Wieland, from the Foreign Quarterly Review; Caillaud's Travels, from the Quarterly Review; The Inquisitorials, from Blackwood's Magazine; A Visit to Capt. Franklin, R. N., from the Naval and Military Magazine; Wade's Journey from Constantinople, from the Monthly Review; Reconstruction of the Federative Policy of Europe, from the Quarterly Review; Chronological History of the West Indies, from the Quarterly Review; The Political Trimmer, from the New Monthly Magazine; Keppel's Journey from India, from the Edinburgh Review; Life and Travels of John Ledyard, from the Quarterly Review.

Miscellany.—Bishop Law and Archdeacon Paley; Mr. Malthus; Mr. Holman, the Blind Traveller; Parisian Libraries; Gustavus III. King of Sweden; Recently discovered Work of Ledantz, Boccaccio.

Literary Intelligence.—Chief Engineers; Stevens' Patent Paddles; Artificial Ventilation of the Lungs; Monthyan Prize; Martin's Geological Memoir on Western Scenery; University Library at St. Petersburgh; Library of Moscow; Sale of Mr. Brocas's Museum; Survey of the Russian Empire; Escher's Journey from Teffis; German Newspapers in the United States; Antelopes Morale, Anecdotes, Oratorio, &c.; Lance's Illustrations of the Scriptures; Mineral Waters and Baths in the Italian Peninsula; Bernay's Selection from the German Poets; Life and Remains of Wilmot Warwick; The Subaltern's Log Book; Second Sonigs; Humboldt's Lectures on Physical Geography; The Netherlands; Simplicity of Health; Mitford's History of Greece; Robertson's America.—*List of New Works.*

This work is published monthly, at \$5 per annum.

oct. 5—tf

ISAAC REED,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

No. 176 *North Second street, corner of Vine*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and case, timepieces, dress table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies fine Gold Fingers' pens and plain pencils and Pencil pins, Fine Gold Cards and common articles, fish and keys, silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, mantle hooks, coral, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Black tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted, one from the country would be preferred. Oct. 4—4t

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NOTICE.

IT having been asserted that WM. LLOYD BENSON was married in this city, some time last month, the subscriber begs leave to say that it was not him. WM. LLOYD BENSON,
Oct. 4—1t* Lieutenant of the British Navy.

TO PRINTERS.

THE following FOUNTS, in good order, and 8 only half worn, may be had at low rates:

Pica 3 nick 250 lbs.
Small Pica 1 nick 304 lbs.
Pica 1 nick 93 lbs.
Brevier 3 nick 600 lbs.
Brevier Great 142 lbs.
Small pica 2 nick 250 lbs.
Minion (with complete Dictionary sorts) 600 lbs.
A small fount of Great Primer and Bourgeois.

Apply at the Printing Office, No. 112 Chesnut street. june 13—tf

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SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in casks from 20 to 250 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,

AN EPISTLE

To the Quarterly, Monthly and Preparative Meetings of

FRIENDS WITHIN THE COMPASS OF

OHIO YEARLY MEETING.

DEAR FRIENDS:

Under the peculiarly trying circumstances which have transpired in our Yearly Meeting at its present gathering, our minds have been deeply affected with concern for the welfare of the Body, and especially those of our absent Brethren and Sisters, who are desiring the welfare of Zion, and the prosperity of the Church. You are generally aware of the circumstances that have taken place in most of the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings since our last Annual Assembly, and we believe it right, briefly to state to you, some of the causes which we apprehend have operated within our borders, to produce this effect.

Soon after our last Yearly Meeting a testimony and Epistle of advice from Indiana Yearly Meeting was adopted by our Meeting for Sufferings, which, together with an address from that Meeting, were urged upon the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings for their observance, accompanied by committees claiming the authority of superior meetings—and identifying a party, themselves, which tended greatly to promote discord and divisions among us and many valuable members of Society, who could not conscientiously unite with those measures, have been contrary to all right, order and discipline, interrupted in their religious rights and privileges. The party assuming the right to govern, have laid hold of our discipline, as a sword, and wielded it to the will and wisdom of man, thereby departing from our ancient and christian principle of love, forbearance and charity. Ministers who have come to visit us in the love of the gospel, and travelling in the order of society, with the unity of their friends at home, have been publicly opposed, and our meeting-houses closed against them in divers instances, by a party who have assumed the right to govern in the Church. Hence a spirit of strife and discord has increased, and that excellent order has been subverted, which has long preserved our religious Society in love and harmony, and protected its members in their religious rights and privileges. Thus the bonds of our religious union becoming severed by this desolating spirit, and oppressive measures pursued by the said party with unceasing zeal—it has produced a division in most of the Quarters, and some of the Monthly and other Meetings—Under this painful view of things, the Meeting assembled in the present year. Early measures were taken by our opposers, to deprive many of us admittance into the Yearly Meeting-house, and a considerable portion of the Meeting of Ministers and Elders were kept out at the usual time of assembling, and held their meeting without the yard; and also on the gathering of the first meeting of the Yearly Meeting, means were taken to prevent many from entering the house, which gave rise to much excitement.

And as the former Clerk had been an active agent in these scenes, it was believed by a large portion of the Meeting he could not consistently proceed with the opening of the business—another was therefore nominated for Clerk, and united with by a great number, and after a painful conflict, distressing to every feeling mind, it finally resulted in those called the Orthodox party going off (both men and women) taking their Clerks and the books and papers in their possession with them.

Friends being thus left in the possession of the House, and having reports from all the Quarters, proceeded on with the business of the Yearly Meeting, and we may thankfully acknowledge that as we have travelled in the weighty concerns that have come before us we have experienced an increase of strength, and living desires that all our movements may be under the direction of Him who alone can guide us in the path of safety.

Now, dear Friends, we can affectionately salute you in the love of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and desire to impress it upon you that it is only under the influence of His peaceable Spirit and wisdom, that discipline can be properly administered, and the affairs of the Church transacted with decency and in order. This blessed influence is a wall of defence, on the right hand and on the left, protecting all, even the weakest of the flock. And within this sacred enclosure our rights and privileges repose, as in the bosom of Society in perfect security. On this foundation has rested that excellent order, which the Society of Friends, in former times, has been favored in a good degree to maintain in its transactions; this is the bond that has united its members together, and enabled them to manage all their concerns in forbearance and love of each other. But beloved Friends, although this precious harmony has been interrupted, nothing new has happened unto us. The Lord will have a tryed people. At an early period of the Christian Church, accusers of the Brethren rose up and produced suffering and schism. Soon after the rise of our Religious Society, the same spirit broke forth, with violence and bitterness. Friends had also to encounter a spirit of Rantorism, which despising order and trampling the discipline under foot, even claimed the authority of the Holy Spirit, for the unbridled indulgence of its own delusions, but as they kept a single eye to the leadings and pointings of Divine Wisdom, a way of safety was cast up, in which they were preserved from errors and dangers both on the right hand and on the left. Thus they triumphed over all opposition and came out of the wilderness leaning on their beloved. May we, Dear Friends, hail the trials and difficulties that have overtaken us as preparatory to the dawning of a more bright and glorious day, in which the Almighty is arising in his own strength, to shake not only the earth but the false Heavens, in order that those things which cannot be shaken may remain. And we have indubitable evidence that the Most High is visiting his people with renewed manifestations of his love and power, calling them away from a dependence on the teachings of men, and from the airy speculations of the professors of an outward religion, to the one holy principle of Divine light and life in themselves—which is the only means of salvation—the unlimited word of grace and truth, which can alone build us up in the true faith, and give us an inheritance among them that are sanctified.

It is this divine principle resting in the heart, regulating the affections, and producing its proper influence in life and conversation, which is the bond and cement of our religious society. From this source has flowed those feelings of brotherly kindness and condescension that characterized our worthy predecessors, and united them together in one body, with a capacity to edify itself in love. A departure from this fundamental principle and bond of our union, has, in this, as in former ages, involved the Church in darkness and distress; and it is only by a hearty return and unqualified submission to its sanctifying power that we can be restored to the blessed privileges and heavenly enjoyment of the gospel state.

In this day of shaking among the nations, we believe an awakening call has gone forth to the professors of the Christian name, saying, "come out of Babylon my people," retire from the commotions that are in the world, turn inward to the gift of Divine grace, "Tarry at Jerusalem until ye shall be endued with power from on high."—By obedience to this heavenly call, we shall be qualified to come forth as witnesses to the purity and spirituality of the Gospel of Christ, which stands not in word but in power, and by faithfully abiding under its influence we should be enabled to carry on the glorious work of reformation in the earth.

But let us impress it upon you, Dear Friends, that this happy state is only attainable by a submission of our own wills to the humbling operations of the Cross of Christ. Let us then, in all lowliness of mind, demean ourselves peaceably among all men, shewing forth, to the world by our lives and conduct that we are the followers of Him, who said "My Kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight."—Hence we should experience a qualification to endure with Christian patience the trials and sufferings that may yet be allotted us in the militant church, and be led into the practice of that excellent precept of the Divine Master: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." And the natural propensities of the human mind being thus subjugated and brought under the circumscribing influence of the spirit of Truth, we should be led into the observance of another excellent precept of our blessed Lord, "When ye are reviled, revile not again."

Finally, Dear Friends, we earnestly desire that your minds may be strengthened to endure the trials and conflicts that may still await you, and that in all your meeting, however small, you may seek council at the Divine fountain of all true wisdom, remembering the encouraging promise of Jesus Christ, to his immediate followers, "Where two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." Thus, as your minds are singly directed to Him with a sincere desire to follow the leadings of his unerring spirit, you may look forward with an animating hope of seeing the "Church coming up again out of the wilderness leaning upon the breast of her beloved, each one bearing twain and none barren among them." Thus will Judges be raised up as at the first and Counsellors as at the beginning"—"Jerusalem shall again become a rejoicing, and her people a joy," and her sons and her daughters inherit the blessing pronounced by our Divine Master, "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake, rejoice and be exceeding glad for great is your reward in Heaven."

With salutations of love we are your friends.

Signed in and by order of Ohio Yearly Meeting of Men and Women Friends, held by adjournment from the 8th of the 9th Mo. to the 12th of the same inclusive, 1828.

DAVID HILLES, } *Clerks.*
LYDIA HOAG, }

To the party of Friends called Orthodox, styling themselves the Yearly Meeting of Ohio:

DEAR FRIENDS—

We, the Committee appointed by the *Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends*, held at Mount Pleasant on 2d day, the 8th of 9th mo. 1828, by authority of said Yearly Meeting, agree to propose to you that an equitable division of the property belonging to the Yearly Meeting be made, either by dividing the time on that the meeting house shall accommodate both parties; or that a fair estimate of the value of the property be made, and that the party holding the meeting-house pay to the other party an equivalent for the relinquishment of the right to their part agreeably to the numbers of the relative parties. And that if you accede to this proposal, it is further proposed that you appoint a like Committee to enter into an amicable arrangement with us, to effect the said object and notify us thereof.

Signed by direction and behalf of the Committee, by

JAMES BALANGEE,
JOSEPH JOHN,
SAM'L JONES,
JOS. MILLIS.

9th mo. 9th, 1828.

The above was read and approved by the meeting, and the Clerk directed to sign it on behalf thereof, by

D. HILLES, C'l'k.

9th mo. 9th, 1828.

[COMMUNICATED.]

LINES

Suggested by the passing of the funeral of

MRS CATHARINE B. BRIGGS,

Wife of Mr. Ebenezer Briggs, and daughter of Mr. James Terriston, in her 23d year.

Lo! 'Tis the dirge of a soul that has fled,
And lo! the procession, in sad array,
Moves slowly along to the place of the dead,
With the relics of one that is passing away.
But who should I weep? Perhaps it is one,
Who has outlived each tie that had bound him,
A care-worn and aged, forsaken and lone,
He joy'd that his feeble existence was done,
To escape from the strife he found him
Oh no!—'Tis the bearer of Catharine—she died
In youth, with her relatives near her;
With husband and mother, and friends by her side,
And all that to life could endear her;
Beloved, and loving, with a youthful heart,
How awful is the mandate to depart!
But yesterday I saw her, merry and well,
The smile of love and joy upon her brow,
The lily garland twined around her head,
As sweet and pale as her pure body now.
And now when they bear her in funeral gloom,
To her cold clay-cell's mansion—to the tomb!
But 'mother anguish'd friends, not here I weep;
The virtuous know of joys beyond the tomb;
And she will wake from her transient sleep,
To meet in other worlds, a brighter doom.

I. E. N.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONSUMPTION.—No. IV.

A promise was made long ago to give some idea of the diet and auxiliaries which may help the effect of the *Pulmel* in curing the consumption; this promise will now be fulfilled.

A proper diet is very useful in this disease, and an improper one very hurtful. It ought not however to be too low, an erroneous practice which many physicians recommend, because this produces a debility of the whole system, and this debility often becomes a morbid state, and a disease of itself, which renders the main disease more fatal. Of this fact daily experience is a proof, and I venture to assert that a great proportion of those said to die of consumption, are the victims of a produced morbid debility.

This fatal result may be prevented by nourishing well the body during the course of the disease, avoiding all heavy food, but allowing every food which is light, nourishing and palatable, sometimes tonic and opiate frictions.

10. Manual labour not too hard, or frequent swinging of the arms, to open the chest.

11. Pleasant occupation of the mind in some grateful pursuit or avocation.

12. The use of issues or setons rather than blisters and bleeding.

The *Pulmel* continues to operate successfully in curing or relieving; whenever it has little effect it is owing to an improper diet, precaution and auxiliaries: these must therefore be carefully attended to. The medical articles which may be used as auxiliaries to *Pulmel* according to the different cases are the following: Lycopus, Prunus virginianus, gentian, horehound, coltsfoot, chalybates, asclepias, digitalis, sanguinaria, chelone, liferoot and dragonroot, lupuline and hops, &c.

MEDICUS.

Late European Intelligence.

It is believed in England, that on the opening of the next session of Parliament, the Duke of Wellington will recommend some arrangement to be made with the Catholics of Ireland.

For a week previous to the 20th August, the weather throughout England and Ireland was very favourable for the completion of harvest. The prices of grain were on the decline.

The Turks publish *bulletins* of their own, and claim victories in proportion as they lose ground.

The progress of the plague has been stopped at Bucharest, and also in other parts of Wallachia.

The speech of Mr. Dawson in Ireland, has spread content throughout the whole body of the friends of civil and religious liberty. It is said that the British Cabinet intend to settle the Catholic Question.

The potatoe crop in Ireland will be most abundant.

Dr. Bloomfield, the new bishop of London, was confirmed on the 23d of August. The ancient Bow bells were rung on the occasion—they are now never used but on similar occasions.

The Thames was higher on the 20th August last, than has been known for twenty-seven years. All the low land about Goring, Pangbourn, Mapledurham, Caversham, Sonning, &c. was under water.

The King of England, it appears by our latest London paper, is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, at Windsor Lodge, and takes frequent excursions to his delightful retreat at Virginia Water, where he takes excursions on the lake, and amuses himself with fishing.

Reports were in circulation, in London, on the 28th, that some unpleasant discussions had taken place between France and England, on the Toulon expedition.

The Porte has opened the passage of the Black Sea to the neutral powers. To a certain extent, the trade to Odessa is now open; but the trade is languid.

It was said, in Smyrna, on the 18th July, that Ibrahim had received positive orders from his father, not to evacuate the Morea.

The Russian finances are in the most prosperous condition. Their system is to make the indemnities paid by one country, furnish the funds for carrying on the conquest of another. The impositions sustained by Persia, are said to be equivalent to pay the Turkish war.

There had been a large public meeting of the Merchants of Liverpool, in relation to the Brazilian piracies. Complaints were made, that Lord Aberdeen, the present Secretary of State for foreign affairs, had not paid sufficient attention to the representation of the Merchants.

It appears that the Sultan has a much more numerous army, than any one in Europe expected to possessed.

The Emperor Nicholas had gone to Odessa, till his preparations for the siege of Schumla could be completed. It surprised many.

The latest French papers contain no news from the main army before Choumla, but the Messager des Chambres gives an account of the investment of Silistria by the division under Gen. Roth, on the 21st July. The Turks had enabled the Russians to invest the fortress in this way, an operation which was accomplished in a style so masterly as even to astonish the Russians themselves, who lost but few men in attaining an object which might have cost them a thousand at least. The Russians, in all their operations, seem to act with much circumspection and coolintrepidity.

For some time past the forest near Jassy has been infested by a band of robbers, which has plundered many travellers. The Russian General, Prince Labanof Rostowsky, who lately passed through this forest, was also attacked by these robbers; but he and his servants, being well armed, kept the banditti in awe, and got time to escape by the swiftness of their horses.

We have seen a letter from Germany, which contains the following prophecy:—"The magnanimous Nicholas will certainly conquer Constantinople, and retain it. European Turkey will cease to exist, except in history. It will be created a separate and an independent Empire, under Constantine. The Crescent will be shipped to Asia, and the Pacha of Egypt made Sultan. Austria and Prussia will have some little indemnity from Bulgaria, &c. France will have the Morea under her protection; and England will look quietly on, and get nothing."

The accounts from France and Egypt give some coloring of probability to the above prophecy. The latter state, that "all danger of war and of blockade of Alexandria is now apparently at an end—the Pacha having got his fleet and transports ready to bring back Ibrahim and his army. His Highness is on good terms with the Allied Powers,—so much so that the Russian flag still floats here, as in time of peace."

The Russian Guards have received orders to accelerate their march to Bulgaria as much as possible, and other corps are to come from the interior of the Empire. It is therefore believed that the campaign will be a long one.

It was affirmed in Wallachia, that the accounts from the army stated that the war was assuming a very sanguinary character; that both sides fight with a fury hitherto unknown, and that no quarter is given. The Turks cut off the heads of their prisoners. The Russians grab them, and the Emperor Nicholas has been induced to enjoin his soldiers to act with humanity.

A traveller, who left Erzerum on the 2d of June, reported in Smyrna, that a few days before his departure, a Russian corps had appeared before the gates of the city—that the enemy's General had taken possession of the surrounding eminences, and erected batteries on them—and the Pacha of Erzerum had sent all the Greeks and Armenians out of the city, where he had collected his whole force. It is added, that after a sanguinary battle the city had been taken by storm, and the garrison put to the sword."

The following is, according to the Courier de Smyrne, a statement of the maritime forces assembled at the present moment in the Levant:—English, four ships of the line, six frigates, three corvettes, ten brigs, and two cutters—in all 25 vessels, mounting 818 guns. French, four ships of the line, five frigates, two corvettes, four brigs, and two transports—in all 16 vessels, 606 guns. Austrian, one ship of the line, one frigate, four corvettes, four brigs, and fifteen smaller vessels—in all 25 vessels, mounting 310 guns.—Dutch, two frigates, two corvettes, and one brig—mounting, in all, 108 guns. United States of America, one ship of the line, (the Delaware, 96,) one frigate, three corvettes—mounting, in all, 208 guns. In all, 93 ships of war, and 2,850 guns. A Swedish and a Neapolitan squadron are likewise expected in the Archipelago.

We find the following under date of Constantinople, July 26—By a Courier from Vienna, the Porte has been informed by the Minister of the Netherlands, that its efforts to induce the return of Mr. Stratford Canning to his post have failed. The Divan deliberated on the 18th upon this message. Their sitting lasted six hours, and when it concluded, about the hour of eleven o'clock at night, the Mufti, the Grand Vizier, the Reis Effendi, and three other Members, formed themselves into a Secret Committee. The Sultan himself was present at it, and caused the questions which had been laid before the General Assembly of the Divan to be again discussed. These questions are said to have been to the following effect:

1. Not having succeeded in effecting a separate agreement with one of the Powers respecting the stipulations of the Treaty of the 6th of July, is it for the interest of the Porte to accede, without restriction, to this stipulation, and send an Ambassador to Corfu?

2. Is it for the interest of the Porte to endeavour to come to an agreement with Russia; or ought it to try the fortune of arms till the last moment? Would it do better to treat with Russia than with the two other Powers?

The opinions of the Committee were divided on the first question, and it remained undecided. With respect to the second, the debates were very stormy. The pacific party insisted upon sending two Commissioners to the Russian head quarters. As the opposite party appears to have preponderated, the Sultan exclaimed, at the conclusion, "let the horses' bridles be cut, if the shock is to succeed." That is to say, the war will be carried on to the last extremity.

The *Courier de Smyrne* of July 28, says:—

"Four thousand Russian prisoners arrived here on the 25th, and have been disposed of, as was done with those that arrived here before them, in private houses. The Russians appear disposed to pass round the fortress of Choumla, and march along the coast of the Black Sea upon Adrianople. To the latter, large divisions of troops are continually proceeding. The capital alone is to raise a corps of 100,000, and no doubt is longer entertained that a vigorous resistance will be made. The nation follows obediently the impulse given by government, and appears prepared for every event. All Rumelia is under arms, and if ever the Turks commit the fault of hazarding a battle, it will be upon the plains of Adrianople. A guerilla warfare is the only one likely to be attended with success, and this is probably the opinion of the Turkish Government also. The levy *en masse* continues; old men, such as are too weak to move in the field, are to be employed in the fortresses. The sacred banner has not yet been unfurled—it is supposed that this will not be done till the Sultan repairs in person to the army.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia is to leave the army on the 8th, and proceed to Odessa, there to meet Lord Heytesbury and other diplomatic characters from the several courts, who will all form a congress upon the fate of Turkey, or in other words endeavor, by remonstrance and persuasion, to induce Nicholas to relax in his purpose of destroying the Turkish power in Europe.

Constantinople, July 26.—The Russians appear disposed to pass round the fortress of Choumla, and march along the coast of the Black Sea upon Adrianople. To the latter, large divisions of troops are continually proceeding. The capital alone is to raise a corps of one hundred and fifty thousand, and no doubt is longer entertained that a vigorous resistance will be made.

RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

"*Camp before Choumla, July* 29.—Yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, two brigades of the 2d division of the army before Choumla, under the command of Rudzewics, marched with the right wing, in order to occupy the thickly wooded eminences which are situated on the road to Silistria. This movement was successfully effected under the 2d brigade of horse artillery, supported by the division of light cavalry. A brigade of infantry formed the reserve. During the movement a mass of the enemy's cavalry, supported by the redoubts erected before Choumla, and by some pieces of flying artillery which were directed against us, endeavoured to dislodge us from our advantageous position. Scarcely, however, had the enemy's artillery appeared, when it was dismounted. The Turkish cavalry surrounded the extremity of our right wing, and briskly charged the squares of the 13th and 16th regiments of Chasseurs, which formed there, and on the other side made an attempt to get possession of our artillery. But all their endeavours were fruitless. By a well-supported fire of howitzers and musketry the enemy was repulsed at all points, with the loss of 400 killed. We had 30 killed and 50 wounded.

On this occasion the Emperor presented a sword, ornamented with diamonds, to Adjutant-General Kisielew, and the ribbon of the Order of St. Anne to General Berg. To-day we have fortified the heights of which we took possession yesterday, in spite of the fire of the enemy's redoubts and entrenchments, and the repeated attacks of his sharp shooters.

Admiral Greig, with the whole fleet under his command, has arrived at Havana, whence he will proceed to Varna, to assist in the siege of that fortress. Silistria is invested, and the reserved battalions of the military colonies have already entered Moldavia and Wallachia.

TURKISH BULLETIN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.

Yesterday, several couriers arrived from the head-quarters of Hussein Pacha, at Choumla, and from the Captain Pacha at Varna. These dispatches announced them victorious. The following is their substance:

"The Russians had approached within a league and a half of Varna, and had attacked the Captain Pacha on the 20th, with considerable forces: but after an obstinate conflict of twelve hours, they were repulsed, after experiencing severe losses. Mehmed Pacha was even preparing to attack them next day in their positions, but they had quitted them during the night, and fallen back a whole league. During these events, the division of the Russian fleet had attempted to effect a landing at Varna, but had been also repulsed by the Turkish batteries, the fire of which had damaged several transports. An attack made the same day by the Russians on the position of Choumla, had not a more favorable result. They were beaten off, after losing 2,000 killed and many prisoners." Such is the substance of the Turkish bulletins.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 31.

To the great surprise and disappointment of the public, another week has passed without bringing any intelligence of the battle which was expected to be sanguinary and decisive of the fate of Turkey. We can account for this delay only on the supposition that the Russians find the Turks too formidable to be attacked; for had the Russians met with any success they would have been active in circulating the news, and had they met with any severe check the Austrians would have it circulated for them. All we can depend upon is, that the grand army has possessed itself of the woods and heights which surround the town, in doing which they had several severe skirmishes with the Turkish cavalry and infantry, which ended in the defeat and flight of the Musselmans. The last bulletin is dated the 26th of July from the camp round Choumla, and as the army broke up from before Bujardick on the 16th July, it had been twelve days in making so short a progress. There is a report that Varna has been captured and we do not think it.?

What is the present position of the war? The Russians have possessed themselves, with the exception of Silistria, Choumla, and Varna, of the whole peninsula, or triangular territory, having the Black Sea and the Danube upon its two sides, and the Balkan at its base. This is more than Russia acquired in the last war, after five years of hard fighting. They can occupy this country with ease; for though the population is enthusiastic against them, their force is sufficient to put down all tumult; and having the command of the sea, they can feed their army at the foot of the Balkan almost as cheaply as they could at Odessa. It appears that they intend to mask Choumla, in which case it must soon surrender for want of provisions, for a town with sixty thousand inhabitants, and an army of twice that number, cannot resist a blockade. The supply of Choumla, from the south, over the Balkan would be difficult. While Choumla, will be surrounded and masked, the siege of Varna will be pressed with vigor—for on its capture would depend the facility of supplying the army during winter in case its meeting with any reverses. So enthusiastic are the Turks, that in the late severe conflict in the trenches before Varna, some of the bravest of the combatants were found to be the civil inhabitants of the place. The fate of Varna will depend upon the Russian fleet; and it appears to us that the marines are not in a state to give the support to the army that was expected. The expedition round the southern shores of the Euxine would seem to have primarily in view the capture of the immense stores of copper and other valuable articles which the Turks have accumulated in that quarter.

FROM FRANCE.—The first division of the expedition to the Morea had not made much way two days after its sailing. It was still in sight of Toulon. It is again said that Ibrahim Pacha will only withdraw the Egyptian troops from the Morea—that the Turks under his command will remain, and that he will deliver up to them the fortresses of which he is in possession. The French troops will, therefore, meet with some resistance. Patras, Coron, Modon, and Navarin are garrisoned by Turks. Six thousand Turks are said to occupy Eubœa and the Acropolis.

The Islands of Sapienza, near Modon, are designated as the place of rendezvous for the vessels belonging to the expedition to the Morea, in case they should be dispersed by any accident.

It is calculated that, with a favourable wind, the expedition may reach the Morea by the end of this month. We cannot, therefore, hope to receive the news of its arrival earlier than between the 10th and 15th of September, assuming all the chances to be in its favour.

The following is the proclamation issued by Gen. Maison, on the sailing of this expedition:—

"*Head Quarters at Toulon, Aug.* 15.—In concert with your Allies, your King charges you with a great and noble mission, and you are called on to put an end to the oppression of a celebrated people. This enterprize, which will do honour to France; and which every one applauds, opens to you a career of glory. For the first time since the 13th century, the French flag will appear on the shores of Greece. Soldiers, the dignity of the Crown and the honour of your country expect your triumph.

[Signed] MAISON."

Official intelligence has been received that the principal object of the two brigantines of the Emperor of Morocco, now at sea, is to harrass the trade of the Hans-Towns, in pursuance of which object they have directed their course northward.

FROM SPAIN.—The dates from Madrid are to the 10th of August. The King and Royal family have returned to Madrid, and letters from that capital state that their reception has been better than was to be expected in a capital where so much misery and discontent prevailed.

The revenue of the State is not sufficiently improved to cover all its wants, for which reason a loan is again talked of.

The expeditions which have been fitted out, and sent to the island of Cuba, within these two years, and those which are now preparing at Ferrol and Cadiz, completely drain and exhaust the treasury; but the King persists in his design, and the emigrants who arrive from the colonies are incessantly feeding his views of conquest.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

The greatest object of curiosity, just now in PHILADELPHIA, is a huge Coach, constructing by Mr. J. GLEASON, and intended for the CITIZENS' LINE, to run between BORDENTOWN and WASHINGTON, N. J.—This enormous vehicle is divided into two apartments, one above the other, with seven seats in each. The whole number of passengers to be carried is fifty-six; twenty-eight below, and the same number above.—The body of the carriage is thirteen feet long, five feet wide, and ten in height.—When placed on the wheels, the roof will be about fourteen feet from the ground.—There are to be no more than four wheels; those before about three feet in diameter, and the others something less than six. The breadth of the wheels is eighteen inches, and each has a double set of spokes. The baggage is to be carried on a car, attached behind, and drawn on a single wheel, two feet and a half broad. The whole is to be drawn by twelve horses, three abreast, the driver to be aided by two postillions. In the stages now in use, the same number of horses, with three men, instead of a man and two boys, would be able to carry but twenty-seven passengers. It is calculated that the rate of travelling, as to speed, will be about the same as in the four horse coaches. This carriage, it is expected, will be finished in about three weeks. It is now at Mr. Gleason's work-shop, in St. James's street, back of St. James's church.

[Daily Chronicle.

A singularly outrageous act was committed in the Police Office, yesterday, during the examination of a prisoner on a criminal charge: a young man named William Forepaugh, was called as witness to testify on the part of the commonwealth. On passing the dock where the prisoner was seated, and within striking distance, the prisoner sprung on him with an unsheathed dirk, that he had secreted on his person, and made two well directed blows at the body of the witness, but which were so warded off by him, as to prevent his receiving but one of them slightly on his right breast. He was instantly secured by the officers, disarmed and tied, and after his hearing and commitment on several charges of larceny, he was also committed for this assault and battery, with an intent to murder, which he openly and repeatedly avowed. Forepaugh was an accomplice in crime, and was marked by this villain for his victim. The name of the prisoner is John Bradford, alias John Stewart, or better known among thieves as English Jack, an old offender, having been frequently convicted for larcenies, and, we regret to say, but recently turned loose upon us by a pardon from the Governor of the Commonwealth. There was at the time in the dock with him a woman, professing to be his wife, but in reality, who has successively been the mistress of several old convicts, of the names of Eliza Roosevelt, Russel, Anthony, Bradford. She was held to bail in $1500 for further hearing, as an accomplice in some of his larcenies.—*American Daily Advertiser.*

Tea.—The tea shrub has been naturalized in Java with complete success; so that, sooner or later, the Chinese monopoly will come to an end. —*Brussels paper.*

The Canal Convention held at Princeton, New Jersey, on Tuesday last, was numerously attended and Committees were appointed to publish an address to the People of New Jersey, to prepare a Memorial to the Legislature, and to collect and publish such useful information as can be obtained on the subject of the proposed Delaware and Raritan Canal.

The Hudson frigate, Captain Creighton, sailed from N. York on Friday last. She is bound to the coast of Brazil, to protect our commerce from the unprincipled interference of Don Pedro's government. A letter received from a young officer on board, dated on the morning of the day on which she sailed, says:—"If I may judge from the behaviour of the ship to-day, I predict that she will be a fast sailer."

Inland Navigation.—During the late freshets the father of a family in Battleboro', Vt. awoke in the morning and found his youngest child, who slept in a cradle by his bedside, circumnavigating the room, the water having covered the floor to the depth of about one foot during the night. The voyage had not injured the young sailor's health.

There are, says the Galena Journal, thirty licensed smelters, in the mines at Fever river, one of whom has made, within the last year, two million pounds of lead. The mines are all very productive, new veins are constantly opening, and the miners, generally, are struggling to make their settlements permanent. The price current of August 16, sets down the price of lead at the mines at $3 25 per 100 lbs.

A robbery was committed at the Tremont theatre, Boston, on Thursday night. A gentleman from Ohio, Mr. S. P. Judson, had his pocket book, containing *twenty-three hundred dollars*, cut from his coat pocket by some desperate villain, who escaped with the booty. The money was principally in 50 and 100 dollar bills, of the banks of the Western and Southern States. Mr. Judson has offered a reward of $100 for the detection of the thief and recovery of the property.

A Coal Mine at Worcester, Mass. which has lately been opened, is now accessible through a deep cut, which leads through earth and rocks into the base of a hill, and down a declining shaft, 25 feet in length. The coal resembles the anthracite of Rhode Island, and improves as the workmen proceed. It is brought to the surface in small cars, and roads are to be constructed to take it to the neighbouring lake.

We have frequently noticed, of late, in the New York papers, complaints of the immense number of offences committed by convicts pardoned and discharged without having suffered the full legal penalty of their crimes. The evil has been felt, in some measure, in every part of this country; and the following remarks which we take from the NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, may deserve consideration from others than those for whom they were especially written:

The constant recurrence of *thefts*, burglaries, and robberies, committed by persons who have been sentenced for former crimes to the State Prison, but who have been pardoned and discharged before the periods of their several punishments had expired, is an evil of the most threatning and alarming character. The country is in a fair way to be overwhelmed with villains; not novices but those of established character, and crimes perpetrated with all the skill and adroitness of experienced hands, and of a degree of boldness and desperation, that might be expected from wretches hardened in iniquity. In a short time, if the practice of such almost indiscriminate pardoning is pursued, there will be no safety in the community. Neither bars nor bolts will protect our dwellings in the night time, and it is to be expected that they will soon commence their depredations in the light of day.

It is, in our opinion, as true as any result in figures, that if the course now in practice is not given up, if convicts are not made to suffer the whole penalty of their crimes, the penitentiary, so far from proving a blessing, will be a curse to the country. The moment the certainty of punishment is removed, and rogues discover that there is a flattering probability, in case of detection and conviction, that they shall escape its endurance by the mistaken lenity of the pardoning power, they will feel an increased degree of boldness, founded upon a calculation of chances, that will become extremely formidable to the peace and safety of the community. Hence we find, by the reports from our police office, a constant repetition of offences by villains, *just pardoned out of the State Prison.*

It is high time for the legislature to take this subject into consideration, and to endeavour to apply a remedy. We are sensible that the power of pardoning is lodged with the Executive.—But an expression of opinion on the part of the two houses, in relation to the mischievous consequences of this ill-timed, and ill-judged lenity, would doubtless be listened to with all due respect by the chief magistrate. It would be a far less evil, if there were no pardoning power except the legislature, than to have it exercised so invidiously, and so injudiciously as it has heretofore been.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The inhabitants of Ann street were alarmed, last evening, about 8 o'clock, by the cry of murder, and on rushing from their dwellings, discovered a gentleman prostrated on the ground opposite the Catholic Church, and partly covered with blood. On recovering himself, he stated that he had been knocked down, and robbed of his pocket book, containing twelve hundred dollars. On examination by Dr. Arnold, it appeared that he had received a violent blow on the head, apparently made with a club. The gentleman is Mr. Nathaniel Farnell, of Stratham, Vermont, who is on his return from a journey to Michigan. He had walked out from his lodgings at Mr. M'Intyre's, in Broadway, in the afternoon, and exchanged his western money for that contained in his pocket book. He then walked up Chatham street, for the purpose of viewing the city, and fell in with a man who was extremely civil and polite, and accompanied him through several streets, and to witness some of the shipping. Mr. F. was returning to his lodgings from this walk, and had separated from the obliging stranger but a few minutes, when he was assailed and robbed in the manner above stated. An act so daring, at so early an hour in the evening, in the heart of the city, was never before heard of, and it is earnestly hoped the perpetrator may be detected and brought to justice.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

SWINDLING.

John Ware, the brother of the notorious David Ware, was on Friday accused of having obtained goods under false pretences from Mr. Elijah B. Patten, 315 Greenwich street. It appeared that he purchased three pieces of linen, of the value of $60, for which he offered a check on the New York Bank, and ordered the property to be sent to his commission store, 187 Front street. On Mr. Patten hesitating to take the check, Ware offered to give a number of references, and stated that there were $3000 in the bank belonging to him. Mr. P., notwithstanding all he could say, seemed dissatisfied, and Ware finally took the check from him and tore it to pieces. This excited suspicion, and Mr. P. gave him into the hands of an officer—gathered up the pieces of the torn check, and found, upon presenting it, that Ware had no account at the bank. It became, therefore, very evident that his intention was to swindle the owner out of his goods, and the magistrate fully

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

KITTY CLOVER.

As sung by Mr. Wemyss, with great applause.

Sweet Kitty Clover, she bothers me so,
Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh,
Her cheeks are as red, and round and as fat,
Like the pulpit cushion, and rubber than that,
Oh, sweet Kitty Clover, she is there to me so,
Oh, oh, oh, &c.

My Kitty in figure is rather low,
Oh, oh, oh, &c.
She's three feet high and that I prize,
As just a fit wife for a man of my size:
Oh sweet Kitty Clover, she bothers me so,
Oh, oh, oh, &c.

Where Kitty dwells, there I'm sure to go,
Oh, oh, oh, &c.
One moonlight night, ah me what bliss,
Thro' the hole of the window I gave her a kiss,
Oh sweet Kitty Clover she bothers me so,
Oh, oh, oh, &c.

If Kitty to Church with me would go,
Oh, oh, oh, &c.
I think I should never be wretched again;
If after the parson she would say amen,
Oh sweet Kitty Clover, she bothers me so,
Oh, oh, oh, &c.

The last bad pune in circulation are as follows:—When is small beer not small beer—(D'yo give it up?) Response: when it is *a little tart!*—Which is the cheapest way to procure a musical instrument? Buy sixpen'orth of tincture of rhubarb at the apothecary's, and he will give you *a phial* in.

Some short time ago a prosecutor bountifully furnished with whiskers, applied to the court over which Mr. Justice Park presided, for his expenses. "I wo'n't grant your expenses," replied Sir James Allen Park; "I am astonished you should ask, for your expenses—a man with such whiskers! never saw such whiskers in my life—Sir, your whiskers are disgraceful—they're indecent—the court wo'n't grant expenses to a man who wears such whiskers—shameful—scandalous."

A FARTHING LORD.

Lord Braco, an ancestor of the Earl of Fife, was remarkable for practising that celebrated rule, "Get all you can and keep all you get." One day walking down the avenue from his house, he saw a farthing lying at his feet, which he took up and carefully cleaned. A beggar passing at the same time, entreated his lordship would give him the farthing, saying, it was not worth a nobleman's attention. "*Fie*, a farthing to *yourself*, puir body" replied his lordship, and carefully put the coin into his breeches pocket.

In addition to his being his own farthing *finder*, his lordship was his own factor and rent collector. A tenant who called upon him to pay his rent, happened to be deficient a single *farthing*. The amount could not be excused and the farmer had to seek the farthing. When the business was adjusted, the countryman said to his lordship, "Now Braco, I would gie you a shillin' for a sight o' a' the good and siller, ye hae."—"Weel mon," replied Braco, "it's cost ye only mair;" and accordingly, for and in consideration of the aforesaid sum, in hand, first well and truly paid, his lordship exhibited several iron boxes filled with gold and silver coin. "Now," says the farmer, "I'm as rich as yoursel', Braco."—Aye mon!" said his lordship," "how can that be!"—"Because I've *seen* it, an *you* can do no maire."

The following from the Boston Courier, will well apply to the majority of the political papers at the present time. There are, however, some honorable exceptions.

Substance of the Jackson papers—"Another slander refuted." "Mrs. Decatur's Letter." "Disgraceful Electioneering." "We are safe." "Glorious victory." "The Travelling Cabinet." "State Rights." "A Sign, &c. &c.

Do. Administration.—"Gen. Jackson a negro trader," "Farmer Jackson," "the Combination," "the question settled," "Mr. Vanburen's promise," "Kentucky our's," "General Jackson's character developed," "A Duellist," "His connexion with Aaron Burr," &c.

Total.—Mr. Adams and General Jackson, the two worst men, morally and politically speaking, to be found in the country; Messrs. Calhoun and Clay a little worse,—and all their satellities one step lower. Any person can take an opposition paper, change the words, "Adams" to "Jackson," and Clay" to "Calhoun;" and he will have an administration paper, or otherwise; so that to be thoroughly versed in the political history of the present times, it is only necessary for the reader to take the papers of one party, and exercise his own ingenuity—The same *dignified* epithets, the same cant phrases, and the same blackguard slang, will be found in both, and it must be confessed they are exceedingly valuable documents to such as take any pride in the prosperity and honor of the country.

DAVID SKETCHING THE DEAD.

It is related of this celebrated painter, that during the late French Revolution, he attended the execution of his intimate friends, Danton and Desmourlin, as a spectacle connected with his improvement in the art of painting; and that at the time of the massacre of the prisoners at La Force, when he was composedly making sketches of the dying and the dead, Robsoni asked what he was doing? He coolly replied—"I am catching the last convulsions of nature in those scoundrels."

FATHER SULLIVAN.

On board the steamboat to Boulogne, an Irish gentleman gave us, on honor, a specimen of a sermon which he declared he heard Father Sullivan, of Ballymore delver. Father S., says the narrator was a worthy man, with a red face who found his parishioners rather slack in paying their Easter dues, and he took the following simple means to quicken their apprehension. Preaching to them about the gathering-time, he said,—"My Christian brethren and worthy parishioners, we must all die. You must die, Tim Hearty, though fat and big you are; and you must die, Mistress Hennessy, though you are a likely and decent woman. You must die, Ned Cassoy, though you have slated your new house; and I must die, though I am a priest of the parish and have the cure of all your souls—the Lord between you and harm—to account for at the great and last day. Eh! then, I am thinking honest men, what account I will be able to give to God Almighty of ye all, from the top to the bottom of the parish. I will have to walk at your head, on the day of judgment, carrying all your sins on my back, and standing before Goodness to excuse you from the devil and his angels, who will be roaring and stirring the fire to roast ye—the Lord spare you from his hands.—Eh! then, when I'm at your head, Goodness will ax me, 'What kind of a congregation have ye here, Father S——?' and I will say "Pretty like other congregations, my Lord.'—Goodness will then ax me, 'How are they off for drunkenness, Father S.?' and I will answer, 'Mighty decent, please the Lord.' And so Goodness will go through the ten commandments, and the precepts of the church, and the cardinal virtues, and the seven deadly sins, and may be its a good character I will be able to give ye my Christian hearers. But when Goodness axes, 'How were they off Father Sullivan, for paying their Easter dues?' what answer shall I give to that, ye blackguards? Now mind me, honest men, next Sunday will be Easter-day, and let me see what an answer I'm to give the Lord.

A facetious writer in the St. Louis, Missouri, Gazette, gives these amusing "hints to the performers in the St. Louis Theatre." Some of the instructions would be applicable to many Theatres "of larger growth."

The Orchestra should play some national tunes and popular airs between the pieces and acts. Zembuca's principal guard should not leave his post to carry off chairs and tables at Ebra's cottage. Selim should wear mustachios and a turban. S. Smith should stick to his comic songs, and leave "Love has Eyes" to his wife and Mrs. Rowe. L. Smith should not be cast for old Lord Mayors. The people behind the scenes should not talk so loud. Mrs. Higgins should not attempt to play young women. Wood wings should not be used for chamber scenes. When a request is made by several respectable gentlemen to see a performer in a particular part, it ought be as well to indulge them, and not advertise the piece requested with *another* performer cast for the part. Pieces should not be repeated too often. Walker's Dictionary should be consulted by several of the actors.—Tragedies should be avoided during hot weather. The Duke of Venice should send out his sergeant-at-arms to compel the attendance of a few more Senators; *three*, we should suppose, would scarcely be a quorum. The Senate's table ought to be a little more than two feet square: it should be furnished with a better table cloth, and one more candle, at least. Roderigo should study his part. Othello, as commander general of the Venetian forces at Cyprus, ought to be able, out of his pay, to furnish his wife's bed-chamber a little better. Emilia ought to have a couch or a carpet to die on.—To represent streets in Venice and Cyprus, the *same* wood scene should not be used, nor should the same scene be used to represent the Ducal palace at Venice and Desdemona's bed-chamber at Cyprus. Palmer should not be so comical in tragedy, nor Cambridge so tragical in comedy. Mrs. S. Smith should not at all times be poised on the tips of her toes.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MERMAID.

Translated from the Welsh Magazine for June.

In the month of July 1826, a farmer, of the parish of Llanwchhaarn, about three miles from Aberystwyth, whose dwelling house is within three hundred yards of the sea shore, went down the rocks when the sun was rising, and delightfully beaming on the ocean, and saw a female (as he thought) washing herself in the sea, within a stone throw of himself. At first he, through modesty, retired. On reflection, he thought no female would have gone out so far to sea, seeing it was then in flow. And he was also certain that the water was not four feet deep at the place where he saw her standing. On so thinking, he fell on his face, and crept forward to the brink of the precipice; from which he had a complete view of her, for more than half an hour.

After sufficiently looking at her himself, he went back again, and ran to call his family to see this wonderful sight. Having told them what he had seen, he directed them from the door-stead whither to go, and to creep to the edge of the rock as he had himself done. Some of them went but half dressed, for it was early, and they were just risen; and on reaching the place, they saw her about ten minutes, while the farmer was calling his *wife* and his younger child. When his wife came forward she did not fall down, as the others had done, but walked forward in the sight of the creature. But as soon as the Mermaid saw her, she sank into the water and swam away, till she was about the same distance from the land as she was first seen at; and the whole family, the husband, the wife, and the children, the men and women servants, who in all were twelve in number, ran along the shore for more than half a mile, and for nearly the whole of that time, saw her in the sea, and sometimes her entire head and shoulders were quite above the water.

There was in the sea a great stone more than a yard high, on which she would stand when she was first seen. She stood out of the water from her waist upwards. And the whole family testify that she was exactly such an one, in respect of shape and size, as a young woman would be of about eighteen years of age. Her hair pretty short, and in colour dark; her face extremely handsome, her neck and arms were as usual, her breasts moderate, and her skin whiter than that of any person they had ever seen before. Her face was towards the land. She often bent as if she was taking up water, and then she held her hand before her face for about half a minute.

When she so bent herself something black was seen, as if it had been a short tail; turning up behind her. She often made a sort of noise like sneezing, which made the rock resound.—The farmer, who had an opportunity of beholding her for so long a time, said, that he saw but very few women so fair to look upon as this Mermaid. The whole family, the youngest of whom is eleven years of age, is now living.—And we had this account, word for word as it is here given, from themselves within the last month.

MONKEYANA.

Monkeys are certainly, there is no denying it, very like men; and, what is worse, men are still more like Monkeys. Many worthy people, who have a high respect for what they choose to call the Dignity of Human Nature, are much distressed by this similitude, approaching in many cases to absolute identity; and some of them have written books of considerable erudition and ingenuity, to prove that a man is not a monkey, nay, not so much as even an ape; but truth compels us to confess, that their speculations have been far from carrying conviction to our minds. All such inquirers, from Aristotle to Smellie, principally insist on two great leading distinctions—speech and reason. But it is obvious to the meanest capacity, that monkeys have both speech and reason. They have a language of their own, which, though not so capacious as the Greek, is much more so than the Hottentottish; and as for reason, no man of a truly philosophical genius ever saw a monkey crack a nut, without perceiving that the creature possesses that endowment, or faculty, in no small perfection. Their speech, indeed, is said not to be articulate; but it is audibly more so than the Gaelic. The words unquestionably do run into each other, in a way that, to our ears, renders it rather unintelligible; but it is contrary to all the rules of sound philosophizing, to confuse the obtuseness of our own senses with the want of any faculty in others; and they have just as good a right to maintain, and to complain of, our inarticulate mode of speaking, as we have of theirs—indeed much more—for monkeys speak the same, or nearly the same, language all over the habitable globe, whereas men, ever since the Tower of Babel, have kept chattering, muttering, humming and hawing, in divers ways and sundry manners, so that one nation is unable to comprehend what another would be at, and the earth groans in vain with vocabularies and dictionaries. That monkeys and men are one and the same animal, we shall not take upon ourselves absolutely to assert, for the truth is, we, for one or two, know nothing whatever about the matter; all we mean to say is, that nobody has yet proved that they are not, and farther, that whatever may be the case with men, monkeys have reason and speech. More than this it might be rash to hold; and with the caution, therefore, which distinguishes all our philosophy from that of the heedless and headlong age in which we flourish, here we place our foot on ground impregnable alike to assault or explosion.

SUSPICION.—Any base heart can devise means of vileness, and affix the ugly shapings of its own fancy to the actions of those around him; but it requires loftiness of mind, and the heaven-born spirit of virtue, to imagine greatness, where it is not; or to deck the sordid objects of nature, in the beautiful robes of loveliness and light.

A few days ago an optician named Thenard, who was tipsy, met a person, who in derision said, "good morning, uncle." Thenard believing that it was his nephew, invited him to take part of a bottle of wine, and they went together to a wine house. Here Thenard went to sleep; and on his awaking missed his nephew and his watch; the *soi disant* nephew having profited by the maxim, that no ceremony should be used with relations.—*French paper.*

There is a story about a wine-cellar, called *The stone*, at Bremen, where five hogsheads of Rhenish wine have been preserved since the year 1625. These five hogsheads cost 1,200 francs. Had this sum been put out to compound interest, each hogshead would now be worth a thousand millions; a bottle of this precious wine would cost 21,789,180 francs, and a single wine glass 2,723,008 francs, or about 110,000*l*. English.

COLTS.

We often hear it lamented that our breed of horses is so bad—But I am convinced, as our colts are managed if we had any other breed, we should soon make it appear to be as mean as our own, if not worse. The abusing of colts in the first winter, is the principle cause of their proving so bad. For our farmers seldom allow their colts any food besides hay, and that is not always the best kind. So that they seldom fail being stinted in their growth in the first winter to such a degree that they never get the better of it. A colt that is foaled late, should not be weaned till February or March, and should have oats during the whole of the winter. In some countries they allow a young colt fifteen bushels. We need not grudge to feed them with meal, oats and bran, besides the best of the clover hay—for they will pay for it in growth. After the first winter, they will need no extraordinary tending till they are grown up. Were the above directions observed, we should soon see an improvement of our breed of horses. They would be capable of doing much greater service, and be likely to hold out to a much greater age.—*N. E. Farmer.*

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XVIII.

Botanic Name } FRAXINUS QUADRANGULARIS.
English Name } *Blue Ash.*
French Name } *Frene bleu.*

The Ash trees form a very striking small tribe of shrubby plants, distinguished by their compound leaves like the roses, and their winged seeds called *Samares* by the Botanists, somewhat like those of the maple trees.

They form a peculiar family, the FRAXINUSES near the tribes of *Jasmines* and *Lilacees*; distinguished by their seeds. The genus *Fraxinus* of Linnæus contains many anomalies, some species having no corolla, others neither corolla nor calyx, some have dioecious flowers, &c. They all have, however, two stamina and a single pistil. Several sections of it or new genera, such as *Ornus*, *Chionanthus*, *Monnifera*, &c. have been proposed; the last is the manna ash, which produces, in the south of Europe, the manna, by exudation and concretion of the sap.

The ash trees afford a valuable, hard wood, much employed in making tools, wheels, &c. The blue Ash affords beautiful boards for flooring. It belongs, like all the American ash trees, to the true genus *Fraxinus*, having a calyx but no corolla. All these trees blossom in the spring; they are put in *Dandria*, *Diœcia*, or *Polygamia* of Linnæus.

Our Blue Ash is a beautiful tree, growing as high as eighty feet, with a straight stem, covered by a bluish bark, whence its name; it is also easily distinguished by its four sided branches. It grows principally on the rich lands of the western states, from Ohio to Louisiana. The leaves have nine folioles, serrate, oval, serrate. The blossoms grow in lateral fascicles, and are not very conspicuous.

It is one of the floral Emblems of MUTABILITY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HARDWARE STORE,
No. 241 Market street, above Sixth street.

LESLEY & MEREDITH have just opened a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of Locks, Latches, and Hinges of all kinds, Screws, Nails, Brads and Tacks, Brass Ware, Glass Knobs, Thread Nails, Patent Metal Hollow Ware, Waggon Boxes, Sash Weights, Shovel and Spades, Patent Balances Shovel and Tongs, Castings, Saws, Files, Planes of all kinds and a complete assortment of Edge Tools, also, Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Pen, Pocket and 2 blade Knife, Spoons, Needles, &c. &c. Builders and others supplied upon the best terms
Sept. 20—3m

JUST RECEIVED,
BY the Subscribers a large and fresh assortment of ladies' black and white worsted and lambs' wool hose, regular made, and warranted double yarn; boys' and Misses' black, white and mixed worsted and lambs' wool hose and half hose; children's spotted and scarlet stockings; men's lambs' wool and patent Angola hose, at 37½ cents per pair; men's Roskin gloves, from 50 cents to 1 25 per pair; ladies' Roskin, at 31 cents, with a large variety of British, French and Domestic Fall Goods, at 4 per cent. for cash.
JOHN KENNEDY,
Sept. 27—2t No. 46 North Fourth street.

FOR SALE,
LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the market price during the winter. Apply to
JOHN RICHARDS,
Pennsylvania Coal Company's Office,
No. 32 South Seventh street.
N. B. Coke in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be furnished with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.
sept. 27—3t* J. R.

WANTED,
TWO APPRENTICES to the Boot and Shoe making business. Those from 15 to 16, and from the Country, would be preferred.
Apply to Jacob Hess, lower end of Germantown, near Hockley Tavern. Sept. 27—3t*

J. HOUSTON MIFFLIN,
HAS commenced the Manufacture of COAL GRATES and FENDERS, at No. 46 South Eighth street, between Chesnut and Sansom, where he offers for sale, upon the lowest terms, Plain and Ornamental Coal-Grates, Fenders, &c. of a variety of patterns, of the most approved construction, and of the best materials and workmanship.
Stoves for Halls, and Grates made after any pattern; high-pans, pokers, scuttles, rollers, &c. constantly for sale.
A few sheet-iron stoves, and plain portable grates.
Sept. 27—3t*

UNIVERSITY
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.
New York, August 11th, 1828.

THE twenty-second session of the College will commence on the first Monday of November next, after which the several courses of instruction will be continued by the respective Professors, viz.—
JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic and Clynical Medicine.
EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., on Obstetricks and the Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN B. BECK, M. D., on Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., on Chemistry and Botany.
At extra hours, and without additional expense to the student, Lectures will be delivered on Medical Jurisprudence and Botany, by the Professors of those Sciences.
In the various departments of the College, every facility is afforded for the acquisition of professional knowledge.
The Anatomical Museum, heretofore one of the most extensive in the country, has become recently still further enlarged by the addition of private collections and new preparations; the specimens of Morbid Anatomy particularly, are daily increasing. In practical Anatomy the opportunities will be commensurate with the utmost wishes of the student.
In the Obstetrical Department cases will be furnished as heretofore to such students as may desire them, to be attended under the direction of the Professor of that branch.
The Dissecting room will be open during the day and evening, under the direction of the Professor of Anatomy.
By permission of the Directors of the New York Eye Infirmary, all the students of the College will be entitled, during the Lectures, to gratuitous admission to that Institution.
The Trustees cannot omit this opportunity of reiterating their obligations to the Regents of the University and to the Legislature, for the continued care which they have manifested for the Science of Medicine in general, and for the Medical Institutions of this state in particular. During the last year, the latter body passed the statute which will be found below. It is now published for the information of Medical students, who will observe that the only legitimate Medical Institutions in the state, are those which are connected with the University, and that no degrees granted in this state are valid because to practice Medicine and Surgery, except those emanating from the Regents of the University.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN WATTS, Jun. M. D., President.
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D., Registrar.
SEC. 21. The degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred by any College in this state, shall not be a license to practice Physic and Surgery; nor shall any College have or institute a Medical Faculty to teach the science of Medicine in any other place than where the charter locates the College. Sept. 20—4t

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.
THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store NO. 230 MARKET STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH STREET, a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES by the Package, Dozen, or Single Pair, which he warrants as cheap, if not cheaper, (quality considered) than at any other establishment in this city. The following are some of the kinds and prices:—

	From	To
Men's best Philad. manuf'd calf skin Boots,	$4 00	$4 50
do. do. do. strong water proof do.	2 50	3 00
do. do. Ashens sealed boots,	2 25	2 50
Youth's Boots,	2 00	2 25
Men's best calf skin Monroes,	1 62½	2 00
do. kid and cordovan do.	1 25	1 50
do. calf skin shoes and Pumps,	1 37	1 75
do. seal skin and cordovan do.	1 12½	1 37½
do. 2nd quality do.	75	1 00
Ladies' best lasting springs and heels, full dressed,	100	1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	62½	75
do. best morocco springs and heels,	1 00	1 37½
do. 2nd quality,	50	75
do. best morocco Boots,	1 37½	1 75
do. leather Shoes,	75	1 12½
do. do. Boots,	1 12½	1 37½
Children's morocco and leather Boots and shoes,	25	62½

The above are retail prices; a liberal discount to country merchants.
He has also made arrangements for a regular supply of Eastern sealed Boots by the package.
Also, Trunks of various kinds, and all sizes.
Also, 50 dozen Kid Skins.
GEORGE F. JORDAN.
Sept. 15—3m

PATENT
Instantaneous Knife Sharpeners.
THE general approbation bestowed upon the above useful invention, since its introduction to the Public, fully warrants the Subscriber in recommending it as an article of real service to every private family.—Large Hotel and Tavern Keepers, would save nearly one person's time, by this simple Machine. A quantity always on sale.
WM. SIMPSON,
Sept. 27—4t* 66 Chesnut street.

A FARM,
AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale that Valuable Farm, on which he formerly dwelt, situate near Eagle Point, in the Township of Deptford, County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, within about 4 of a mile of the River Delaware, 2½ miles from Woodbury, and 7 from Philadelphia; containing about 140 acres, near 40 of which is meadow, principally of the first quality, 60 of arable land, and the remainder woodland.
There are on said premises a large two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, 30 by 28 feet, all under one roof, well finished and divided, with a complete cellar under the whole; a large barn and hay house, crib house, smoke house, spring house, and all other necessary buildings in good repair. The farm is in good order, and well fenced with cedar rails; and has thereon a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees.
A further description is considered unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves, and they will be shown the same, by applying to George Allen, on the premises, or to the subscriber, near Woodbury.
GEORGE WARD.
Sept. 27—6t*

SELECT SEMINARY,
NO. 56 NEW STREET.
IN this Seminary the various branches of an English Education are inculcated, upon the principal of analytic induction; requiring of pupils *all reasons*, in tracing the attributes and relations of any particular subject. The advertiser bears in mind the reminiscences of those who have hitherto intrusted him with the education of their children; and respectfully solicits those who may yet extend their patronage, to apply early; a high sense of the responsibility of his station, being a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties.
JOEL ERWIN, Principal.
Sept. 20—3m

NEW SACRED MUSIC.
DYER'S
FOURTH and latest Edition of his Selection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, including also a supplement, comprising forty-four favorite and approved Tunes, not inserted in any former edition, of this work.
The above well known and popular collection of Tunes, is, in this new edition, much improved and enlarged, and may be had, as usual, wholesale and retail, at Mr. J. G. Auner's Book and Stationary Store, No. 313 Market, near Ninth street, at the same prices as the former Editions, and including the large and highly valuable supplement, now appended to it. To persons not acquainted with this work, the following summary of its contents is given, viz:
1. An introduction to the art of singing, divided into sections, with questions at the end of each lesson, especially designed for beginners, and so arranged as to ease the labor of the teacher.
Also, a set of progressive lessons for tuning the voice, agreeably to the English and Italian method.
2. A collection of about three hundred of the standard and popular airs, adapted to congregational purposes, as used in the principal towns and cities throughout the United States; including a great variety of new and interesting tunes, which have been introduced by the compiler, and are not to be found in any other publication of the kind—and many of which are,
3. A due proportion of animated, figuring and brilliant tunes, for the exercise of practitioners, and the use of singing schools and societies.
The editor of this work has been known for many years as a publisher of sacred music, and a practical teacher and performer, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston. His address is 41 Lumber street, New York.
Dyer's Vocal Preceptor, and the supplement to the above work, can be had *separately*, if desired.—Price 25 cents each.
A new edition of Dyer's Anthems will be issued about the first of October next, including several new and admired pieces. Sept. 27—3t

WANTED,
SEVERAL young girls to learn the Tailoring business. Inquire at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. sept. 6—4t*

FOR SALE,
At JAMES WINTER'S *Manufactory*,
No. 21 Arch, between First & Second streets,
AN EXTENSIVE assortment of round and square Hand Boxes, of different sizes and patterns, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms.
Orders from any part of the City or Country, for any size, number or pattern, will be promptly attended to, and duly executed.
Boards of various qualities for sale cheap, for cash.
N. B. He also continues to dress Silk, Waterloo, Crape, Camel's Hair and Merino Shawls, casts the fringe, and warrants the colors not to fade.
School Desks for sale—inquire as above.
Sept. 20—7t*

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.
THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Pieces, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.
Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
No. 1 Bread street, or 1 door North of No. 77 Arch St.
THE success attending this Institution since its recent commencement, has far exceeded the expectations of its most zealous friends, and the subscribers feel confident that the future improvement of their pupils will ensure to them a continuance of public favour.
The course of instruction comprises Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapdrawing, History, Composition, Drawing, Painting on Velvet, in Oil and Water colours, Rug and Lacework.
Also, French, by an eminent Teacher.
Lessons in any of the above branches, given separately, if required.
Terms made known on application.
Sept. 20—3m MARIA BARNARD.

WANTED,
A SITUATION, by a young married gentleman, as book keeper, or assistant, in a wholesale dry goods or grocery store, who understands mercantile business in all its branches, and having a general knowledge of western and southern merchants, is confident he would be of great service to any respectable house. The best of references as to character and capability, will be given, by addressing a note to G. A. J. and left at the office of the S. E. *Post*. Sept. 20—3t

BYBERRY BOARDING SCHOOL,
IS still open for the reception of Boys, where they will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of Globes, History, and the various branches of the Mathematics.
The School is situated in a pleasant and healthy neighbourhood, 14 miles from the City, 11 from Bristol Turnpike, and ¼ mile from Friends' Meeting House.
Terms, $25 in advance, and 1 25 for washing.
The Latin Language taught, if required.
Application may be made to
BENNET & WALTON,
No. 37 Market street, or to
Sept. 20—3t* HENRY PIKE, Byberry.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
THE Subscriber has just received and for sale at his cloth store, No. 51 North Second street, corner of Coombs' Alley, a fresh supply of seasonable goods, among which are,
Superfine London blue, black, and brown cloths,
Do. olive, bottle green, and olive do.
Do. claret, Oxford mixt, steel and brown mixt cloths,
Super blue, black, and brown cassimeres,
Do. bottle green, olive and brown mixt, Oxford, Saxonia, and steel mixt do.
Blue and brown habit cloths,
Superfine drab habit cloth and coating, suitable for cloaks and coats.
Also, on hand, silk, Valencia and mohair vestings, and a general assortment of ment' wear and tayl'rs' trimmings.
WILLIAM BURTON.
Sept. 20—3t*

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)
THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, hearse of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.
The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.
N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* aug 30—tf

W. J. BEDLOCK'S
SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next. No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 23—6m

HAT CASE AND BAND BOX
MANUFACTORY,
No. 87 North Seventh street.
AN assortment constantly on hand, made in the neatest manner, to order. July 26—3m*

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
S. POTTER, No. 2 South Third street, upstairs, keeps constantly on hand, at the manufacturer's prices, a supply of
Writing Paper, from $2 50 to $5 per ream.
Letter Paper of various qualities, $2 50 to $5.
Printing Paper, Medium, Royal, Superroyal, Imperial, Columbian, and Double Medium, from $3 75 to $7 per ream; together with a great variety of Hanging, Wrapping, Letter, Ticket, Fancy Post, Map, Bank Note, and other Papers, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.
Also, a constant supply of standard SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONARY, at the most reduced prices.
june 28—tf

CLOAKS.
FOR SALE, wholesale or retail, at No. 41 Market street, third door below Second street, an elegant assortment of
Men's and Boy's Tartan and Camblet } CLOAKS,
Ladies' Circassian, Tartan and Camblet } CLOAKS,
do. Hamboretts and cloth
Children's Circassian and Tartan
The above comprise the most extensive assortment ever offered for sale in this city, and are well worthy the attention of country merchants and other purchasers.
Also, an elegant assortment of lace and superfine ingrained CARPETING, with a general assortment of DRY GOODS.
J. & M. SHARPLESS.
July 19—4m

REMOVAL.
WILLIAM H. C. HIGBS, Clock and Watch maker respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 34 Chesnut street, to No. 67 S. Front st. (east side), where he will continue business as heretofore.
A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good second handed eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.
july 5—3m

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 36 NORTH THIRD STREET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 2 Decatur street, to No. 36 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or approved Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.
June 21—tf MYERS BUSCH.

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.
PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order and SMITH WORK, in general, by
CHARLES EVANS, No. 23 Bread Street.
april 12—1y

BOY'S BOOTS.
THE Subscriber has just opened two cases of very superior Boy's Boots, which he is retailing at 2 dollars only.
Also, on hand, an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, from the most approved manufacturers, at the very low price of $3 50.
A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common Shoes and Boots, &c.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
Sept. 20—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

AN IRON CHEST
FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.
A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 21—tf

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time Pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. Orders from the country particularly attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 98 Market street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,
HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of the very VENETIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He also keeps a vast number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
NO. 139 MARKET STREET,
A few Doors above Fourth street.
VAN HORN & FISH respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Roman Belts, Silk, Twist and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Fasteners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.
☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—1yr

IMPROVED COOKING STOVES

JACOB F. PLEIS has on hand at his establishment, No. 131, and No. 96 North Second street, the newly *Improved Cooking Stoves* of the best patterns, either for wood or coal. These Stoves are the best as not for roasting, baking, stewing, boiling, &c. for large or middling families, and require less wood than stoves usually do.
He has also on sale common, coal, and 9 plate stoves, Franklin and cabin stoves, Locks and knobs, &c. of the very newest patterns, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.
Sept. 20—3m

A CURE FOR CORNS.
A SIMPLE, effectual remedy for these troublesome things, can always be had by the single box or dozen, at No. 273 North Sixth street, first door above Callowhill, west side. Those who have tried it, have, in almost every instance, had them come out entirely by the roots. Sept. 13—3m

BACK GAMMON TABLE
AND CHESS BOARD MANUFACTORY.
THE above mentioned articles are manufactured and sold wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere, in the city of Philadelphia.
For the convenience of wholesale and country dealers, they are made of three different sizes and to pack in one case, but each size may be had separately, if so requested.
This being the only manufactory of the kind in this city, the subscriber considers that no further comment on the subject will be necessary.
GEORGE ALLGUS,
No. 169 Vine, near Fifth street, Philadelphia.
sept. 6—3m

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1yr

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.
WHOLESALE and retail, No. 343 Market street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.
april 19—6m JAMES L. COOPER.

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.
FENNION WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, offers himself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and respectfully solicits your votes in his favor, at the next ensuing general election. Tues. 5th, 1828—tf

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.
DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—6mo

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER.
WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. may 10—tf

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.
THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Jaffa root, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6mo

INDIGESTION.
THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a civilized life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be a very sought for thing. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want